

15¢

THE AMERICAN
LEGION
MAGAZINE

SEE PAGE 14...

**FIFTH
COLUMN
IN RUSSIA**

By EUGENE LYONS

JULY 1953



If you like beer You'll Love Schlitz

*No harsh bitterness . . .
Just the kiss of the hops*

This dry and mellow beer . . . this beer of *matchless flavor* . . . is the world's largest seller.

Year after year more bottles and cans of Schlitz are bought—*millions more*—than of any other beer. This popularity is the result of the most conclusive taste test in beer history.



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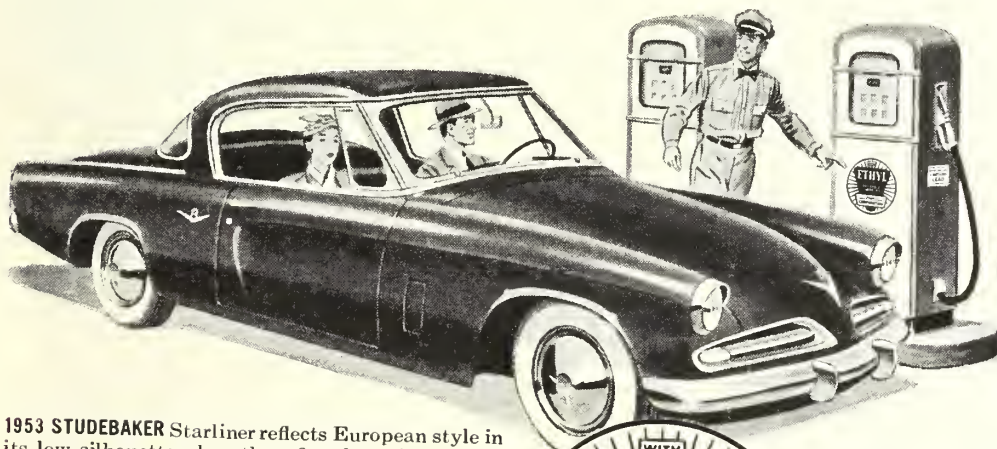
The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous



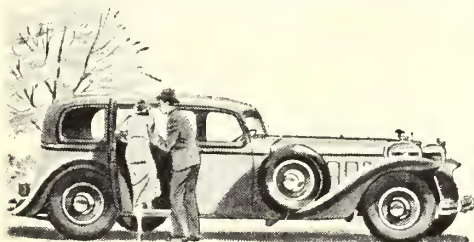
TODAY AS YESTERDAY

1909 STODDARD-DAYTON was typical of its day and proved quite popular. Priced at \$2,500, it offered a four-cylinder, 36-horsepower engine. It was manufactured in Dayton, Ohio.

Cars run their best on the best gasoline



1953 STUDEBAKER Starliner reflects European style in its low silhouette—less than five feet high. Power steering and a choice of transmissions are offered.



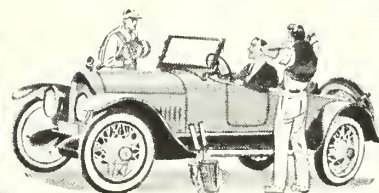
1933 LEVER claimed "50% saving in fuel . . . 100 miles per hour" because of its trick engine. A lever linkage between pistons and connecting rods was designed to increase torque at low engine speeds.



ETHYL
CORPORATION

New York 17, New York
Ethyl Antiknock Ltd., in Canada

1916 OWEN was called "The Car of a Thousand Speeds." Its electromagnetic transmission anticipated today's automatic shifts.



Early-day automobile manufacturers often devised fantastic stunts to publicize their cars. One promoter actually hung a car and driver from a huge balloon and sent them sailing over Indianapolis, Indiana.

Probably he was trying to prove that his car had "high" performance. However, today's car owners have their feet on the ground when it comes to their cars' power and performance. And millions of them have found the way to get the best out of a modern high compression engine is by using "Ethyl" gasoline.

Next time you need gasoline, look for the "Ethyl" emblem. You'll enjoy the powerful difference between gasoline and "Ethyl" gasoline!

NEWS ABOUT YOUR HAIR

Summer dryness
prevented by new
grooming discovery



Three of your hair's worst enemies are summer sun, wind and water. They dry your scalp... make hair dull, hard to keep down. But amazing V-7, new greaseless grooming agent in Vitalis Hair Tonic, guards against this damage.

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Your hair stays neater all day



No gummy film, no oily or matted-down look with new Vitalis! Get a bottle of new Vitalis with V-7 today.

HAVE HANDSOMER HAIR!

Now contains
V-7



NEW, FINER

VITALIS
HAIR TONIC

Product of Bristol-Myers

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE



VOL. 55 No. 1

LEGION

THE
LEGION
IN RUSSIA



This month's cover portrays not just a safe and sane Fourth, but adds what is often neglected, patriotism.

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Cover by Mel Phillips

Manuscripts, artwork, cartoons submitted for consideration will not be returned unless a self-addressed, stamped envelope is included.

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the finest quality money can buy



Wherever you go, notice how many people have changed to PALL MALL in the distinguished red package

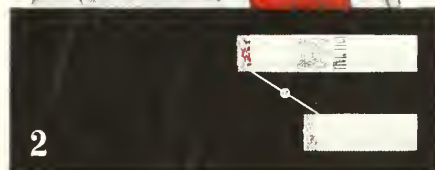
Here's Mildness You Can Measure

See how PALL MALL'S greater length of
fine tobaccos filters the smoke on the way to your throat



Light a PALL MALL and notice how mild PALL MALL's smoke becomes as it is filtered further through PALL MALL's traditionally fine, mellow tobaccos.

At the very first puff of your PALL MALL you will enjoy PALL MALL's cooler, sweeter smoking. And your enjoyment of PALL MALL doesn't stop there. After 5 puffs of each cigarette—or 10—or



17—your own eyes can measure PALL MALL's extra length for extra mildness.

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that **"JUST-
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Only 'Vaseline' Cream Hair Tonic has it! Viratol—the special compound that makes hair look, feel natural . . . stay in place for hours. Try it today. You'll be amazed how long that fresh-combed look lasts and lasts. 'Vaseline' Cream Hair Tonic contains Triple-A Lanolin, too . . . homogenized for easy flow.



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Sound Off!



Writers must give name and address. Name withheld if requested. So many letters are being received it is not possible to promise answers. Keep your letters short. Address: Sound Off, The American Legion Magazine, 580 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.

ENCOMPASSED EVERYTHING

Sir: Warmest congratulations on *The Movies and The American Legion* (May issue.) I have often pondered the seemingly impossible task of presenting the story of all that has happened (during the red infiltration of the movies.) I more than once . . . concluded that it was a rather hopeless task. You have encompassed everything within the confines of a few pages . . . with extraordinary clarity not unmixed with . . . human understanding. . . . Nothing I have ever told our people at Columbia presents the problem as you have written it.

Nate B. Spingold
Vice President,
Columbia Pictures Corp.
New York City



STEVE NEEDS MONEY

Sir: There must be some reds working here since I recently received this letter over Steve Nelson's signature. I suppose you know about this man since his name appeared in the magazine where he was listed as a spy.

Name Withheld
Norfolk, Nebr.

▼ The form letter bearing the signature of this notorious communist was a plea for funds to keep him out of jail. Maybe Nelson doesn't understand why he was convicted because he whines, "I was given a twenty-year sentence for possessing books. . . . All this was done by the Pittsburgh McCarthy's . . ." If you want to read about this infamous red, we refer you to *Steve Nelson: Unwelcome Guest* which we published in February, 1950. Nelson should have been in jail long before then, and not "for possessing books."

Editors

ANSWERS GRANGER

Sir: In your May issue, Lester B. Granger contends (a) that the Urban League, which he represents, is not powerful, (b) that the *Daily Worker's* attacks on the League prove the latter's anti-communism, and (c) that I am "not always able to recognize other anti-communists." May I point out that (a) the Urban League has sent its socialistic speakers to conferences, forums

and schools throughout the Nation, (b) the *Daily Worker*, which used to list Lester Granger quite favorably, has also attacked such characters as Anna Louise Strong and Earl Browder, and (c) Mr. Granger in his day has publicly sponsored not just a few but a great many of the most dangerous communist fronts. Mr. Granger now makes much ado about his rather recent anti-communism; but it is the welfare-staters of his persuasion among whom the commies have always recruited their victims and dupes. Like an ideological dervish Mr. Granger manages to be anti-anti-communist even today, as his gratuitous attack on Joe McCarthy of May 5, 1953 proves. You can have Lester Granger; I'll take Joe McCarthy.

Felix Wittmer
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Sir: Mr. Lester Granger states that Felix Wittmer is not always able to recognize "other anti-communists" because of his characterization of "Urban League." Mr. Granger says it is an anti-communist organization. Is this the same Lester Granger of New York who was on the executive board of "Associated Film Audiences" cited as a communist front in "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications"? Is this the same person who was on the editorial board of the communist periodical, *Social Work Today* as stated in the 1948-4th Report of California Un-American Activities? I've never seen the *Daily Worker* to which Mr. Granger refers his evidence, and lacking that, I am obliged to refer to State and Government reports. Do my records refer to the wrong Lester Granger?

Robert T. Porter
St. Petersburg, Fla.

▼ Lester Granger was formerly affiliated with communist fronts. Editors



DOGS AND HORSES

Sir: I read with great interest the article in your May issue entitled *Are They Ruining Our Dogs?* Not only are they ruining our dogs but they are also ruining our horses. Tennessee is famous for its Walking Horses but when you see one with its broken tail (to make it look stylish) you hope they keep plenty of Flit handy. Why does man

try to improve on the works of The Maker? You would find material for a sickening article if you would go behind the scenes of horse shows and witness the doping, the freezing of legs, and other maltreatment which handlers employ to make horses "showy."

S. C. Weston
Kingsport, Tenn.

Sir: I enjoyed exceedingly your article entitled *Are They Ruining Our Dogs?* I agree 100% with the findings of the author, Mr. Henry P. Davis, in that all working and sporting dogs should be bred primarily for their abilities and secondarily for their beauty in the show ring. To me fine breeds of dogs in this country have been ruined because of overemphasis in the show ring.

C. Irwin Dunn
Memphis, Tenn.

Sir: First, let me congratulate you on the swell article by Henry P. Davis that appears in the May issue of *The American Legion Magazine* entitled *Are They Ruining Our Dogs?* It was a masterpiece. I have heard more comment about this article than any other that ever appeared in the magazine.

W. E. LeGrande
Douglassville, Pa.



FAN LETTER

Sir: I think the operators of the *Legion Magazine* are a bunch of skunks. They are not kind, considerate and merciful but instead are brutal, rude, pugnacious and unforgiving. And another thing please keep your big nose out of religion and politics. You'll print this of course?? Ha!

Name Withheld
(Because I'm afraid of your brown, black or silver shirts.)
San Francisco.

THIS IS "ACADEMIC FREEDOM"

Sir: I read with great interest and entire approval your remarks on Sarah Lawrence College. How well you know the "liberals." The announcement that the first issue of the new Sarah Lawrence magazine would concern itself with "academic freedom" gave me a laugh, a real belly laugh. Nobody has greater cause than I to know what the "new educators" mean by "academic freedom." I am the author of a book titled *Get Out, Dr. Fogg*. It deals with the unquestionably socialist—and therefore pre-communistic—essence of the "new education." The book's publishers cannot get any advertising in the magazines of the "new educators." A teacher organization deprived of bargaining rights by the New York City Board of Education as communist-dominated adamantly refused to carry any of the book's advertising. Western and Mid-western magazines of the "new education" did the same thing. This is the concept of "academic freedom" of the "new educators." To them it's a one-way street. They're always ready to bawl for it for

themselves—but never willing to grant it.

Thomas E. Law
Yonkers, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE WHO PLUG UNESCO

Sir: Please see *McCall's* for May and note remarks of Eleanor Roosevelt about the UNESCO group and calling those who are against it "fascists and bundists." Or ignorant. Do you permit that woman to call your articles and organization such names? She must know of your stand on UNESCO. Her group is promoting UNESCO very actively through the UN Association and other phony groups not connected with the UN, and the facts on UNESCO must be shown up. Having been under attack from that pink group I know what they are.

I. B. Stanford
Beaver, Pa.

▼ Eleanor Roosevelt notwithstanding, The American Legion officially opposes UNESCO propagandizing, etc. See pages 29 and 30 for particulars. If Mrs. Roosevelt wishes to show her annoyance by resorting to what she has described as "McCarthyism" that is her privilege.

Editors

THAT STALNAKER MATTER

Sir: In the May issue of our magazine there is a letter from Bill Stalnaker on religion which indicates lack of respect and ignorance of the great part God has had in the history of the United States of America as well as of The American Legion. I listened to the "Back to God" program and was thrilled and felt proud of our American Legion. It was certainly not an insult to any intelligent man's reason!

Emerson B. Manley
Bellflower, Calif.

Sir: If this Bill Stalnaker is a Legionnaire as he claims, would suggest that he take his current membership card and read The Preamble to the Constitution . . . "For God and country . . ."

Edward M. Edel
Hempstead, N. Y.

NO BARGAINS IN EUROPE

Sir: It was with a great deal of pleasure that I read the article by Karl Baarslag, *What Have We Bought in Europe?* I toured Europe in 1949 not as an investigator but as a plain tourist; the things that I saw and heard from people in Europe who could speak English certainly gave me cold chills. I only hope that any investigator going over, goes as a plain tourist. By keeping his ears open and asking a few questions, he can come home with all the answers without even trying.

Raymond V. Lantz
Spangler, Pa.

Sir: Karl Baarslag should receive the thanks and congratulations of every Legionnaire for his frank and enlightening article, *What Have We Bought in Europe?* The fact that GIs in Europe have available to them tripe written by communistic writers should raise just a few eyebrows. Our Post as well as many others would be more than willing to kick in a few bucks to put *The American Legion Magazine* in all Armed Forces information center libraries.

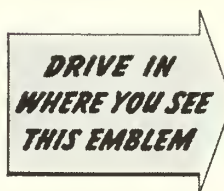
W. J. Hamilton
Braintree, Mass.



● Anything that punctures your tube must go *through* your casing. You have the tube repaired, but what do you do about the FIRST hole . . . the one in the casing? Never neglect it!

Punctures in casings—even small ones—suck up dirt and moisture, cause rot, result in blowouts, waste thousands of tire miles. In these days of having to make tire mileage stretch, it's important to you to get all the tire service you can.

It takes TWO holes to make a puncture . . . always have BOTH repaired.

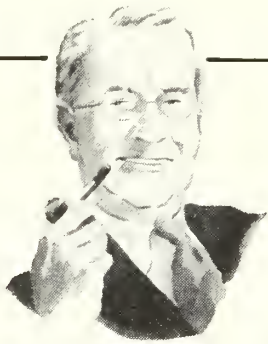


● Your Bowes "Seal Fast" dealer has the finest tire repair materials . . . equipment . . . and "know how." Take your tire troubles to him and be in *dependable* hands.

It's smart to get periodic tire checks. Have your Bowes Dealer inspect your tires thoroughly "*inside and out*." When he finds trouble he will fix it and give you many added tire miles . . . and SAFETY.

Drive in where you see the Bowes Emblem for Safe Tire Service . . . battery cables . . . oil filter cartridges . . . fan belts . . . hose . . . spark plugs and other accessories . . . for "*smoother motoring*."

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BOWES PACIFIC CORP., RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA
The American Legion Magazine • July, 1953 • 5



Advertisement

From where I sit by Joe Marsh

An Honest Night's Sleep

Slim Johnson, just back from a business trip, tells about a hotel he stayed at one night.

"I hit town late and went right to the hotel. There was no clerk at the desk, but there was a sign that said: 'I've gone to bed. Rooms are \$3. Please take a key. Pay when you leave. And I hope that you get a good night's rest.'"

"Upstairs, the room was real clean, the bed comfortable, and I slept like a log. Came down in the morning—still no clerk. So I left three dollars at the desk and went on. Can you imagine folks that trustful?"

From where I sit, running a hotel on the honor system shows a real trust in people. And people always appreciate being trusted. Letting your neighbor follow his personal preference is a kind of trust too—trusting in his good judgment. I like a temperate glass of beer occasionally, you may prefer buttermilk, but let's hope neither of us "registers" a complaint against the other.

Joe Marsh

Copyright, 1953, United States Brewers Foundation

Editor's Corner



STOP BAITING TEXAS

For some time now the Lone Star State has been taking an unmerciful beating at the hands of radio and television comedians, cartoonists, novelists, magazine writers, etc. All of them, whether their medium is a two-line gag or a novel as cumbersome as a cinder block, use the same theme. The Texan is portrayed as a stupid sort of fellow because of his firm conviction that everything in his State is the biggest, best, finest, fastest, prettiest, richest, and so on.

So far as we're concerned—more power to the folks from Texas! What's wrong with being proud of the place you come from and showing your pride? Too many people nowadays are negative not only when it comes to their State but to their Nation along with it. Somewhere along the line these smart-alecks have acquired the attitude that love of country is something shameful. Patriotism, in their book, is "the last refuge of scoundrels."

Maybe it's a mistake to say they *acquired* this cringing attitude. It is more likely that it was sold to them by people much smarter than they. Possibly some of the profs who balked at the \$64 question.

Now, for a change, how about some jokes about spineless Americans, the creatures of negative loyalty? They are the truly droll ones, in a pathetic sort of way. And how about a novel dealing with such people? With much less to go on, Edward Everett Hale in 1863 wrote *The Man Without a Country*.

What this country needs is more people with the Texas spirit.

THE BIG SELLOUT

Few people realize it, but a powerful war of nerves is starting in this country. The propaganda has already begun and it should be fully under way by midsummer. It is directed at you. More accurately, it is directed against you.

YOU ARE GOING TO BE PRESURED INTO ADMITTING RED CHINA INTO THE UNITED NATIONS.

YOU ARE GOING TO BE PRESURED INTO PERMITTING THE UNITED STATES TO RECOGNIZE RED CHINA.

If you think it fantastic that we should mention any such moves, read on.

The arguments will be powerful. You will be told that we cannot keep the "real rulers" of China out of the UN.

It will be argued that Great Britain and other countries recognize Red China.

The propaganda peddlers will remind you that we set a precedent for this when we recognized Red Russia back in 1933.

You will be assured that it will be good for business.

Most potent of all will be the argument that only in this way can we have peace.

WHAT IS BACK OF THIS PRES-SURE PROGRAM?

Let us never forget that the communists always pull something like this when they are worried. They had Malik propose peace talks in the United Nations in 1951 when we had the red armies on the run in Korea. We fell for it and we know now what fools we were for doing so. Right now the reds are more worried than they were then because Chiang Kai-shek is reaching a point where he can seriously hurt and eventually destroy the red rulers, and their bloody regime in China.

The reds will do anything, make any agreement, even offer us peace on easy terms to prevent this. All we have to do is disarm and thus destroy our anti-communist friends and allies on Formosa.

Keep in mind that the Free Chinese there constitute our last hope in Asia. Once they are finished we are through. Through treachery and stupidity, we almost finished the Free Chinese a few years ago. Fortunately for us Chiang and his army escaped to Formosa. If we fall for the new propaganda this will be the end of Chiang and his men. It can mean our end too.

Don't forget that the communist master plan has always called for Russian control over a communist China as a preliminary to ruling the world.

You can stop this. Be prepared for the propaganda. Don't fall for it. Don't let others fall for it. And above all, don't let your elected representatives fall for it!

When you read this red propaganda in magazines and newspapers, as you most assuredly will, protest vigorously and answer it. When the propagandists try to reach you by radio or TV, let the stations and the networks know you aren't buying the red line. When the lecturers reach your town don't let them go unchallenged.

This, we predict, will be the biggest propaganda drive the communists have ever mounted in this country. Note the people who are willing to shake the bloody hands of the men who have slaughtered our GIs in Korea. Note, too, the people who swing in line with them.

Fight them with everything you've got!

NEW BRITISH EXPORT

We are always impressed at the helpful way our British cousins hasten to advise us crude colonials whenever we overstep the bounds.

The latest shipment of advice from the Tight Little Isle is in the form of a book which censures us on the Alger Hiss case. The author is a British Labor peer who used to have a job in the Chancellery or some such unlikely place, and now presumably is unemployed. His name escapes us but it's some silly thing like Jewels.

From his lofty vantage point in Albion, his Lordship took time out from problems of Empire to set down his opinions about the Hiss case. He found it a bloomin' shame the way the poor bounder was booted about. Done in, don't you know. Not at all sporting. But just what you'd expect from boorish Ameddicans.

Indeed, his Lordship opines that if Hiss had been tried in old limey or blimey he'd be a free man today. In view of the way his Lordship's colleagues ran and run things, he can certainly say that again.



"It's Uncle Bill, Mommy, and he's singing 'Happy Birthday'."



"You've got a new grandson, Dad, and Mary's just fine!"

Good News Travels Faster when you Call By Number

You save time and speed your Long Distance calls when you give the operator the number of the telephone you're calling.

Here's a telephone suggestion you'll find helpful. Write down the out-of-town numbers you already know. If there's a new number you don't have—or an old one you've forgotten—be sure to add it to the list when the operator gives it to you. There's an attractive booklet for your telephone numbers waiting for you at your local Bell Telephone office.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

LOCAL to serve the community. NATIONWIDE to serve the nation.



Quietest Tread on Earth

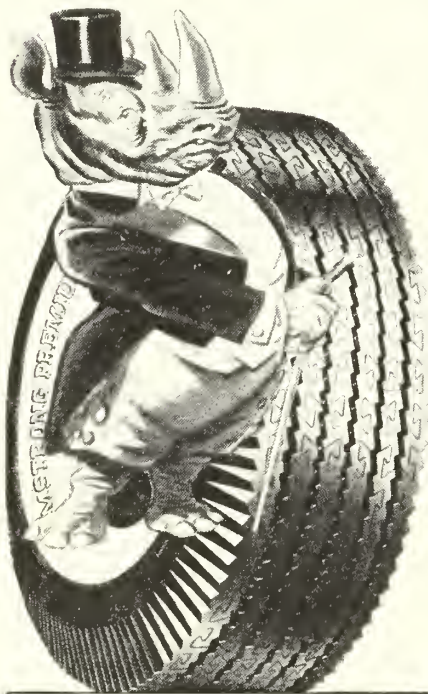
Outgrips, Outwears them all!

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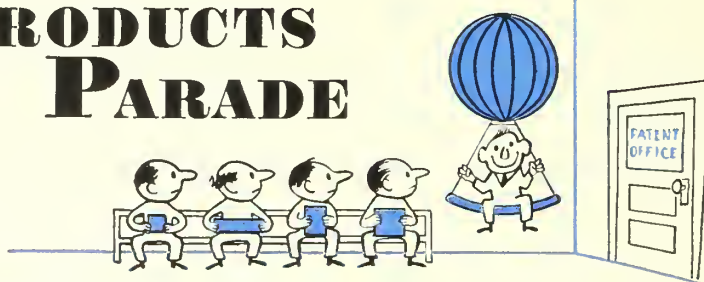
UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED 3 YEARS!

Unserviceable tire will be replaced by comparable new tire with full credit for the period of guarantee not realized.



FREE! Armstrong's handy 88-page Road Atlas-Radio Guide! Send 10¢ to cover postage. Dept. A-2. Armstrong Rubber Co., West Haven 16, Conn.

PRODUCTS PARADE



A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.

KEY KNIFE

As a means of having your automobile key always with you, a novel pocket knife can now be had with one blade serving as a key for your car. A good-looking item, it has one cutting blade, the other being a key blank. Keycity Associates, Box 1031, Mankato, Minn., will cut the key to fit your car if you send them your present key or duplicate, or you can have it cut by your own locksmith. The price is \$1.39 postpaid.

FOR PHONO FANS

A liquid product which is said to remove the crackling noise that static sets up in phonograph records and at the same time keep records from attracting dust is announced by the Merix Chemical Co., 1021 E. 55th St., Chicago 15. Called Anti-Static it costs 98¢ for a four-ounce bottle.



VERSATILE LADDER

A new patented ladder which you can build yourself and which takes several different forms is being offered by the Speicher Ladder Co., of Indianola, Ia. For painting, etc., it can be set up as a flat step extension ladder. It is also a stairway ladder. It becomes a stepladder, and the sections can be separated for use as two straight ladders. Shipped completely fabricated but unassembled, the Combo Ladder is available in four sizes 10 feet extended 5 foot step, \$8.68; 12 feet extended 6 foot step, \$9.95; 14 feet extended 7 foot step, \$10.95; 16 feet extended 8 foot step, \$12.95. All prices f.o.b. factory.

FOR HOME IMPROVERS

The Formica Company, one of the best known names in the plastic field, is making a strong bid for the fix-it-yourself market by means of a new fast-setting adhesive called Formica Contact Bond Cement. With this new wonder adhesive, anyone can add Formica tops to sinks, counters and furniture, and do it with only a rolling pin. Clamps and weights are not required, and

jobs can be done quickly. The adhesive will be especially interesting to the person who wishes to refinish marred furniture with Formica Picwood patterns that match almost every tone and grade. Contact Bond Cement retails for \$2.00 a quart, enough for applying ten square feet of Formica.



FOR EVERY WORKBENCH

An extremely ingenious and practical accessory for the handyman, a new type of mitre box, has been developed and is being offered by Eagle Products, Box 84A, Meriden, Conn. Made of heavy gauge steel, cadmium plated, it consists of two units, triangular in shape, which are screwed onto a bench or board. Where the two sections meet, the sides are raised to form a guide for the saw. The wood to be cut is held along the outer edge of either unit. Called the Belruss Mitre Box, it sells for \$2.25 postpaid.

NEW TYPE ATTIC FAN

A new dual purpose ventilating device, the Attifan, has been announced by Selectric Products Co., 2803 Los Flores Blvd., Lynwood, Calif. It consists of a high speed electric blower fitted into a right-angled air control stack. This stack is tapped into ventilating duct which extends from kitchen ceiling to roof in most single-story homes. Attic air is expelled at high velocity and the powerful updraft draws stale smoky air out of the kitchen and adjacent rooms. Complete kit is \$24.95, cash order postpaid.

COLD BUT COMFORTABLE

For those who like ice cold drinks but dislike holding chilly glasses, Shoppers Mart, Box 240, Fort Dodge, Ia., has the solution in what are called Tervis Tumblers. These are 10-ounce plastic glasses with a double wall, and the air space between the walls keeps the chill in the drink and away from the hand. Another advantage is that the glasses don't sweat. A set of four in assorted bright colors sells for \$5.00, postpaid.

When writing to manufacturers concerning items described here kindly mention that you read about them in The American Legion Magazine



Other times, other tastes...

What made Milwaukee change to Blatz?

Blatz is the beer brewed to *today's taste*... today's way of living! Completely different from the heavy, harsh-tasting beers of the past. That's why it's the modern-day favorite in Milwaukee, year after year!

Small wonder the beer capital has changed to Blatz!
You'll wonder why you didn't change sooner!

Don't wonder another minute. Just wander to your favorite store. Ask for Blatz. Insist on it. (Why should *you* take less than Milwaukee's finest?) Your first glass of Blatz will tell you how lucky you are to be living in today's modern world.

Today it's Blatz!



Milwaukee's finest beer!



SUITCASE ROCK

U. S. Oilmen Drilled 17,714 Dry Holes in 1952—Yet found More Oil Than the Nation Used

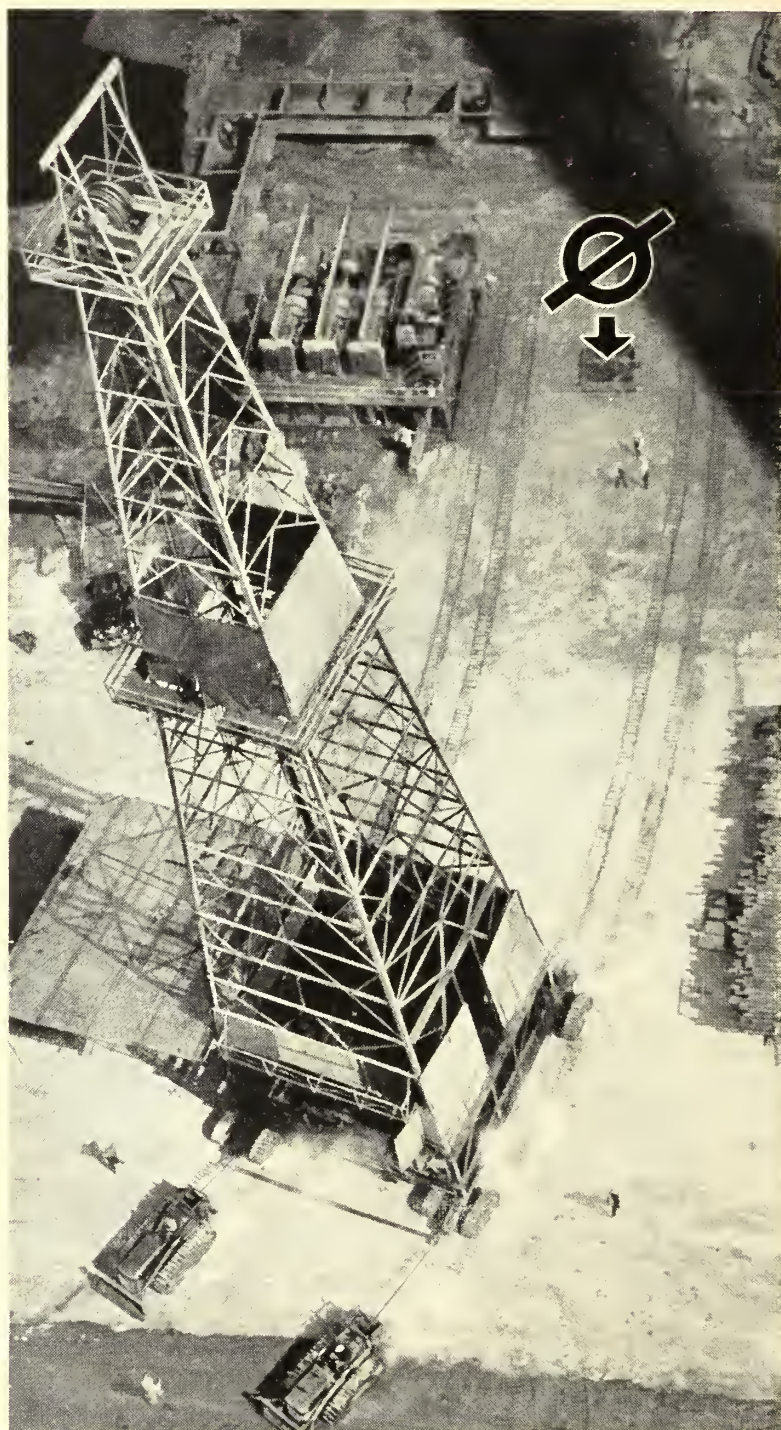
Oilmen call it "suitcase rock," because when they hit it they know there's no chance of finding oil with this well. They have drilled a dry hole and might as well pack up and move on.


Last year, during the greatest oil search in history, oilmen spent huge sums in drilling 17,714 dry holes. Yet, by expanding known fields and exploring entirely new areas, they found more oil in the U.S. than the nation used.

To find this amount of oil involves risks unparalleled in any other business. Can you imagine a businessman who has to build *nine* factories before he gets *one* that produces goods? Of course not. But that's what the men who drill for oil must do because the odds against bringing in a successful oil well in a promising but unproven area are 3 to 1—*eight costly dry holes for every single producer.*

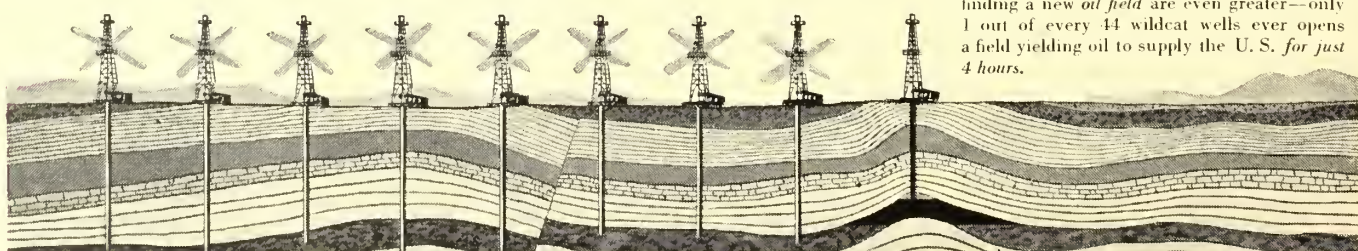
Yet, year after year, America's privately-managed oil businesses find more oil in the U. S. than America uses. As long as the chance to earn a profit exists, the men who compete in the search for oil will invest money, plow back earnings and take risks to assure you of ample oil supplies.

Has your post seen the exciting free motion picture "Crossroads, U.S.A."? If not, write to Oil Industry Information Committee, American Petroleum Institute, Box 125, 50 West 50th St., New York 20, N. Y.



"SUITCASE ROCK" MEANS MOVE ON and try again.  marks the spot where oilmen in West Texas have just drilled a dry hole. But they won't quit. This photograph, taken from a Bell Helicopter, shows them "skidding" their rig to a new location where they'll try again. This persistence in the face of big risks is one important reason why America's oilmen continue to find more oil than the nation uses.

WHY SEARCHING FOR OIL IS SUCH A RISKY BUSINESS



Only 1 out of 9 wells drilled in a promising but unproven area turns out to be an oil producer. The other 8 are costly dry holes. Odds against finding a new oil field are even greater—only 1 out of every 44 wildcat wells ever opens a field yielding oil to supply the U. S. for just 4 hours.

THE MAN

with a 38

Larry learned the hard way
that he had not become a coward.

By WALTER C. BROWN

A LONG STRIP of white canvas above the entrance blazoned forth its greeting in huge red and blue letters:

WELCOME TO THE
BRUNO-BABCOCK CIRCUS
THE COLOSSAL SHOW

It was a lingering twilight—hot, close, and sultry with gathering storm—but every face in the drifting, slow-footed crowd seemed to be molded in lines of laughing good humor. The circus was here, with all its tinselled magic, its shining nostalgia, its last frontier of the gay, the gaudy, the romantic.

Only the perspiring faces of the barkers and pitchmen looked worn and weary, flinging their tireless spiels against the noisy bedlam of the midway, the brassy bellowing of the steam calliope.

Then from the hidden depths of the main tent came a new sound—the proud, sullen roaring of a lion. To the eddying mass of pleasure-seekers the harsh roaring was only a casual part of the carnival background, a vicarious thrill to be enjoyed in the knowledge of perfect safety.

But to one man, walking lonely and unnoticed in the drifting crowd, the roaring lion was not merely an anonymous sound; to him it was a familiar name, a hostile personality with an evil purpose.

He was a short, slim little man with an empty left sleeve, and he heard the harsh jungle call as the voice of Caesar—Caesar the untamed. The little man's head lifted as at a challenge, and his lone hand dropped to touch the flat outline of the heavy calibre automatic that sagged his pocket.

The little man was "Professor" Kranzell, leader of the circus band. Kranzell had been a symphony musician, until an auto crash cost him his left arm. He had a sad, sensitive face, a sprinkling of gray in his hair, and the remains of an accent in his kindly voice.

Gentle little Eric Kranzell, a most unlikely man to pick up the challenge of the sullen, untamed Caesar. A one-armed lion hunter on a secret safari, his only preparation a few hours' simple practice with a .22 pistol against the mechanical ducks of a shooting-gallery.

Kranzell drifted on with the midway crowd. Along the front of the main tent a row of flamboyant posters spread out like a rainbow menu of promised delights under the Big Top.

A paunchy citizen and his fat wife stood eating popcorn before the gaudily-colored poster lettered "Larry Merkle—Fearless Master of the Big Cats." It showed the handsome, blond-haired Larry in action, whip



Eric prepared himself
by a few hours' practice
at the shooting gallery.



Larry darted at the beast in sudden reckless fury. Ignoring the gun, he swung the broom handle.

(continued) THE MAN *with a .38*

in one hand, pistol in the other, his snarling lions and tigers posed on a row of pedestals.

Munching popcorn, the fat woman stared admiringly at the tall, handsome figure of the animal trainer, immaculate in his uniform of gold-braided white doeskin, a row of medals across his chest.

"Joe, we got to get good seats for the lion act. Do you think it's safe to sit all the way down front?"

"Safe?" the paunchy man snorted. "All these lion acts are fakes. They get old, worn-out lions, and they put stuff in their food to keep 'em doped up. Ain't any danger to it at all."

They strolled on then, unaware of the little, one-armed man staring after them from the shadows of the tent.

"Stupid fools!" Kranzell muttered.

"For people like that Larry must risk his life every day. How I like to take that man by his fat neck and push him up to Caesar's cage—so close he can count Caesar's teeth when he roars!"

The little man turned on his heel and entered the main tent, an immense cavern of empty, brown shadows where a few silent figures were moving about the center ring—the stars and headliners personally checking the equipment upon which their lives depended.

Kranzell came to the big, empty, forty-foot steel cage where Larry Merkle would be putting his troupe of mixed cats through their snarling paces. He stood looking at the little safety-cage—the four-foot enclosure by which Larry entered the main arena, and his sole chance of retreat if trouble broke out.

Opening the safety gate, Kranzell let himself into the great, empty cage, looking around him with a thoughtful air, his nose wrinkled against the strong lion odor, which he found unpleasant.

He lifted the round-backed kitchen chair Larry used in the act—the "pacifier" as Larry called it. You kept thrusting it at an angry cat—giving him wood to chew on instead of flesh. He looked at the deep tooth-marks that scarred the chair legs.

Kranzell put down the chair and picked up Larry's slender whip. The whip was not used for punishment, as most people thought, but only to guide and cue the animals for their tricks—the spins and roll-overs, the hurdles, hoops and pedestals.

Then suddenly the big shadowy tent reverberated with the throaty roaring



ILLUSTRATED BY JOHN McDERMOTT

of the invisible Caesar. As if drawn by the magnetic sound, Kranzell left the big steel cage and crossed to a runway under the stands that led to the place where Larry's big cats were being kept in readiness for the next show.

It was a shadowy place of pungent animal odors, filled with snortings and snufflings and rumbling growls, and the lithe, nervous pad-pad of the restless beasts.

The little man walked along the row of wheeled cages. He knew most of the beasts by name. Empress and Quenie, the two tigresses. Then the lions—Nero, Rex, Sinba, Napoleon, and Charlemagne, called "Charley" for short. And then Caesar.

Kranzell stopped before Caesar's cage, looking at the great, pacing cat, the snarling, tawny-maned, sulphur-eyed trouble-maker.

The little Professor stood staring in fascination at the great beast's imposing bulk, at his quick, lithe movements, the coiled power of the flowing muscles, the proud tossing of the massive head, the baleful glaring of the wild, predatory eyes.

"Caesar!" the little man said quietly, and the padding beast, weaving and bobbing, let go with a full-throated roar that made Kranzell step back hastily, despite the intervening bars.

A round-faced young man with a spiky crew-cut came hurrying toward the cages. This was Jimmy Lunt, one of Larry's cage-boys.

"Oh, it's you, Professor," Jimmy said. "I wouldn't get too close to the cage. One swipe of that paw—"

"I don't think Caesar likes me," Kranzell said.

"Caesar don't like anybody," Jimmy declared. "A real tough cat—and worse'n usual today, with this storm hangin' around. I told Larry he oughta turn Caesar into the big cage and work him out, soften him up for tonight's show. Gee! Larry near snapped my head off—told me to mind my own business."

Kranzell nodded quietly. "Don't mind that, Jimmy. Maybe this storm in the air makes Larry nervous, too."

"I don't know about Larry—but I do know about Caesar," Jimmy grumbled. "If this storm happens to break at show

time, Larry's sure gonna have his hands full tryin' to keep these cats in line."

"You are worried about it, Jimmy?" Kranzell asked.

"Look, Professor. Larry had a tough time with 'em at the afternoon show. It'll be worse tonight. He should've worked on Caesar, like I told him. The guy's just askin' for trouble."

Kranzell listened to Jimmy's footsteps fading off along the runway. He turned then, facing Caesar, conscious suddenly of the heavy gun sagging his coat pocket—conscious too of how puny and ineffective any bullet would be against this massive, powerful beast staring so sullenly at him from the barred cage.

If you were aiming at a lion, would you shoot at the head—or the heart? Was a lion's skull too thick for pistol bullets? Was his heart in the same place as a man's? Perhaps no one but an expert marksman with a big-game rifle could drop a lion in his tracks.

The Professor saw himself standing again at the shooting-gallery on the midway, heard Goldie Stover's impatient voice saying, "No, no, Professor—that's not the way to hold a gun! Not so stiff. Relax—take time to aim! Looks like you'll never learn, Professor. Guess you'd better stick to music!"

Face to face with the hostile Caesar, little Kranzell felt the perspiration stand out on his forehead. But there was no weakening, no softening of his secret inner resolve.

"You will do no harm to Larry!" he whispered to the great cat. "I see to that! You have made Larry afraid of you—you try to break his nerve. Time, he needs, to conquer his fear. And I will buy him time—with bullets, if everything else fails!"

Kranzell made his way out of the Big Top and along the canvas alley between the cluster of dressing-tents. He ducked through the flaps of No. 7, the quarters he shared with Larry Merkle.

Larry was not in the tent, and with a quick glance back along the passageway Kranzell moved quickly to Larry's unlocked wardrobe trunk, crouched there, fumbling, and came up with a brown bottle.

Holding it against the light, he shook the bottle gently, observing the level of the liquor. Then at the sound of footsteps outside, he hastily restored it to its hiding place.

Larry Merkle came striding into the tent. "Hi, Professor."

"You're late, Larry," Kranzell said. "Where you stay so long?"

Larry shrugged. "Just walking around, counting the house." He went to his dressing-table, buckling on his patent leather gun holster, smoothing
(Continued on page 60)

FIFTH COLUMN IN RUSSIA

Stalin's death dramatized the fact that what the Kremlinites fear most are the Russian people themselves—if we are smart enough to make allies of them.



Russian soldiers, released from Nazi prison

By EUGENE LYONS

THE PEOPLE of Soviet Russia, 200 million of them, are a highly important element in the equation of world affairs today—potentially the decisive element, in the view of most students of communist power.

Foreign policy that fails to take them into its calculations is driving blind. Official attitudes which fail to draw a sharp line between the regime and its subjects, earmarking the Soviet peoples unthinkingly as "the enemy," play into the Kremlin's hands.

The Red dictators are often described as "the frightened men in the Kremlin." And with good reason. Only men who feel themselves in mortal danger would need millions of secret police agents and informers, endless purges, death penalties for "crimes" that elsewhere are misdemeanors, concentration camps on a scale unmatched in history. With every year the Red ruling clique has behaved more like an occupying force in dread of a conquered people than a legitimate government.

It took the shock of Josef Stalin's final collapse and death, in the first week of March, to reveal how frightened those denizens of the Kremlin are.

From the first bulletin on the dictator's stroke to the Red Square orations at his funeral rites, his heirs harped on the need for "vigilance" and more vigilance against "internal enemies." They pleaded with the populace to "rally around the Party" in the "difficult days" ahead. In explaining the strange haste with which the top jobs were reshuffled—while the departed Leader was still lying in state—they said frankly that it was to prevent "disorder and panic." Their very boasts that opponents would be "routed" came as a left-handed admission that formidable opposition exists.

We therefore have every right to ask basic questions which, we may be sure, Malenkov, Beria, Molotov and their cohorts are asking: Will their subjects follow them blindly into warlike adventures? Can the free world turn the Rus-

sian peoples into allies in a common struggle to rid the human race of the Red incubus?

The answers to such questions will of course be affected by the Kremlin's policies in the post-Stalin era. But they depend in the first place on our own wisdom in understanding the Soviet people and in helping them to understand us. Because the late Stalin knew this, his propaganda was geared to the hate-America theme, and his successors are following his lead.

Nothing would suit their purposes better than a hate-Russia campaign at our end. That would preclude what they most dread: the spectre of an alliance, over their heads, between their subjects and the free portion of mankind. Those Americans who proclaim that "any Russian is the enemy" are pathetically wrong as to the facts, and unwittingly giving aid and comfort to the real enemy.

In fashioning our policies with regard to the inhabitants of the Red sphere, as distinct from their masters, we can find valuable guidance in the true story (as yet largely ignored) of the war between Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia. Telltale facts which were carefully concealed by the O.W.I. and other such Allied propaganda agencies are now available to those willing to dig for them.

They show convincingly that the Germans could have had the enthusiastic support of the Russian peoples to overthrow the Soviet regime. Hitler and his obsessed gang, determined to conquer by military means alone, deliberately threw away this chance. By spurning honest collaboration with the Soviet masses looking toward genuine liberation, Germany drove them to rally in despair around a regime they hated—and Germany perished in the fires of patriotism thus ignited.

The danger today is that the free world, and America in particular, may repeat Hitler's historic blunder. Indeed, we are well advanced in that direction. The policy of so-called "containment" to which we have been committed (at least until January 20th last) in effect rejected the Soviet peoples. It aimed at a deal with Moscow for permanent



camps by American troops, were often regarded by the Kremlin as traitors.



↑ Believing that the Germans were going to liberate them from their communist bosses, many Russians like these welcomed them joyfully.

↓ Stupidly, the Nazis disillusioned the Russian people by acts of brutality such as this hanging of Russian civilians near Smolensk.



"coexistence" which would perpetuate slavery for its subjects with our sanction.

In 1951 the United States Senate solemnly affirmed American friendship for the inhabitants of Russia. But amazingly, its eloquent declaration of love wound up with assurances that we always stand ready to come to terms with their slave-masters! At the same time the chief sponsor of the Resolution, the late Senator Brien McMahon, made speeches advocating a fifty-billion-dollar payoff to the Soviets if only they would desist from further aggression.

Friendship for the captives coupled with a live-and-let-live proposal to their captors! There we have something like a record in confusion, on the moral and practical planes alike. There are ample reasons in common sense and common humanity for a show of fellow-feeling for the Kremlin's victims. There may be reasons of desperation or expediency for seeking a *status quo* arrangement with the Moscow hierarchy.

But the combination of both overtures in the same document by the same statesmen is illogical and self-defeating. We can't have it both ways. If the offer of a settlement splitting the world forever into free and slave sections is genuine, then the expression of affection for the slaves is phony. Worse, to those slaves it looks a lot like trickery: an attempt to blackmail the Kremlin into agreement with us by threatening to make common cause with its restive subjects.

At home we can discount such seeming cynicism as just some more political ineptitude. But to the harassed peoples within the iron curtains it surely looks like plain hypocrisy.

We have in the Soviet sphere and in Russia proper millions of actual and tens of millions of potential allies—a fifth column for freedom. These millions see their best hope for ultimate deliverance from communist bondage in the fact that we share their detestation of the Soviet regime. Every sign that the outer world knows their plight and is resolved to help them is an antidote to despair, proof that they have not been written off as forever lost.

We must not kid ourselves, however, that we can win or retain the trust of the captive peoples while maneuvering to buy our own security at the price of their continued subjection. From the vantage point of the Soviet Union's domestic enemies, an agreement for "co-existence" amounts to a deal abandoning them to their totalitarian fate. Every American move toward a long-term accommodation with the Kremlin clique—a snare and a delusion in any case—smells like betrayal to the educated nostrils of the Kremlin's victims.

They can scarcely be blamed for suspecting our motives. Too often in the recent past the free world has used them recklessly as expendables in appeasing their masters. Too many spokesmen for the great democracies have told Moscow in substance:

"Please lay off what remains of the free
(Continued on page 54)

MAKE YOURSELF COMFORTABLE

New developments in air conditioning mean that in a few years your home will be a pleasanter place the year 'round.



CARRIER CORPORATION

New construction economies permitted by air-conditioning save \$3000 in the cost of this under-\$20,000 home.

By ROBERT SCHARFF

YEAR-ROUND air conditioning in the home with a central system providing warmth in winter and cool, dehumidified air in summer is the next great advance in the American standard of living. In 1951 only a handful of homes in the \$25,000-and-over class had complete air conditioning. But last year it suddenly skyrocketed to a point where fully air conditioned homes were sold in some areas for under \$15,000 and even below \$12,000. In 1953, the increase in home year-round comfort systems is estimated to be 2½ times that of all previous years.

The trend toward year-round air conditioning, however, is just starting. It is the considered judgment of both home builders and air conditioning manufacturers that within a period of five years, a new house priced to sell above certain price ranges will be virtually unsalable, regardless of its other characteristics, if it does not have year-round air conditioning. They believe the price bracket where this will occur will vary in different parts of the country. In the northern tier of States, the price will probably be around \$15,000 to \$20,000 minimum. In the middle tier it will be at \$11,000 to \$15,000, and in the South, \$7,000 to \$12,000. Now, these price ranges take in approximately two-thirds of all the houses being currently built each year in the United States. To these are to be added the existing homes that will come on the market. The majority of the 46,000,000 dwelling units now in being will by 1958 have some sort of year-round air conditioning.

Perhaps there is no term more gener-

ally misapplied or misunderstood than that of "air conditioning." We talk about shoes being "air conditioned" because they are perforated. We consider a house "air conditioned" if it has a blower that circulates the cool basement air through the house in summer or has an attic fan to give cool breezes at night. But true air conditioning not only cools the air, but also heats it in winter, cleanses it by filter action, maintains a proper humidity the year 'round, circulates and distributes it to all parts of the house in proportion to the demand of any given area. In short, it completely controls the air inside the home no matter what the outside climate may be.

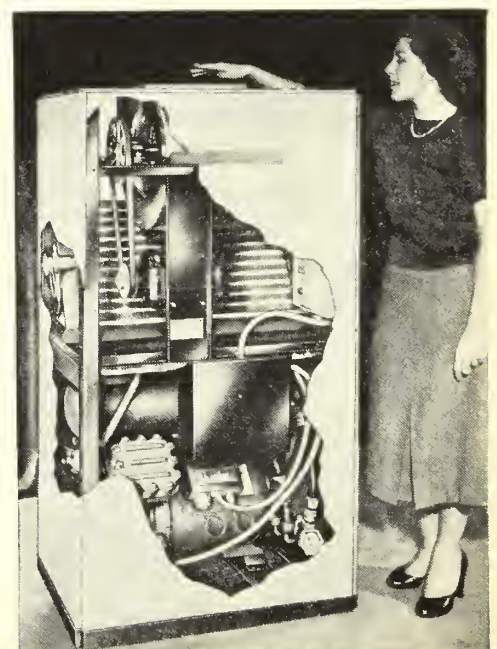
The general objective of modern air conditioning is to make you and your family feel comfortable the year 'round. On muggy days the air conditioning unit actually wrings moisture out of the air to make it invigorating and comfortable. Since it is unnecessary to open windows for ventilation and the air is well filtered, outside dirt, pollen and other irritants do not enter the house. This means fewer doctor and cleaning bills. Sleep is easier, because street noises are shut out. And most important to the little woman, the house is cleaner—less dusting, less housework. This allows the use of perishable pastels and whites in her decorating scheme. These and many other benefits are the reason why air conditioning will become an integral part of our living.

The basic cooling principle of air conditioning is that of the ordinary household refrigerator, except that the

cooled air is distributed away from the unit by the use of blowers instead of being contained immediately adjacent to the heat-extracting coils. Warm air from the house is drawn into the unit by a blower, passing through large filters where dust, pollen and other impurities are removed. The blower then forces this clean air through the big coil where it is cooled and dehumidified. From there it flows through the metal ducts to the grills that circulate it through the home. The heat that is extracted from the warm air is picked up from the cooling coils by a volatile liquid called a refrigerant. As this refrigerant collects heat, it is pumped by a compressor into a condenser, where it is cooled by air or by water and returned to the cooling coil—to start the cycle all over again. The winter cycle

This residential air-conditioning unit takes up less space than the average refrigerator.

WESTINGHOUSE





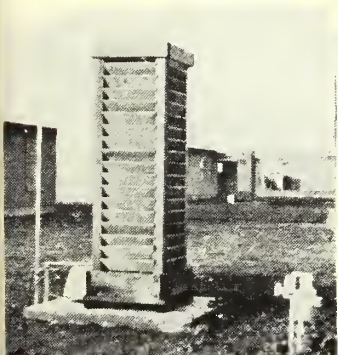
Air conditioning does more than cool. This 3-ton unit in 24 hours has removed 120 quart bottles of water, and a large load of dust.



Year 'round air conditioning means not only increased comfort but better designed rooms, which facilitate interior decorating.



At the present time most people are interested in room air conditioners which can be installed with a minimum of fuss.



The planting box above conceals water-saving system, consisting of two-ton compressor and evaporative condenser, replacing old-type water towers, left.

of the unit operates in the same manner except that the cooling section is bypassed and the air is heated by a gas or oil-fired furnace.

For cooling, an inside temperature of 78 to 80 degrees has been found to satisfy most people. Comfort, however, is not entirely dependent on temperature alone. Rather, it depends on a combination of temperature and relative humidity. Unless the excess moisture is removed from the air, discomfort can remain high—a fact well recognized in the well-worn saying that "It isn't the heat, it's the humidity." In many areas of the United States, in fact, dehumidification is just as important as cooling for summer comfort—even more important sometimes. For example, you

could be more comfortable at 82 degrees temperature and 40 percent humidity than if it were 78 degrees—four degrees cooler—and 60 percent relative humidity.

Actually, it is more comfortable to a person in the drier air, even though the thermometer figure is higher, because of the more effective absorption of perspiration. Also, the higher temperature makes it easier for the body to adapt itself to the changed conditions on leaving the conditioned space to go outside, or to enter the conditioned space from outside. Working at higher temperature and lower humidity does away with the experience most of us have had when going into a motion picture theater in the early days of air condi-

tioning and feeling uncomfortably cold. Most home air conditioners maintain a relative humidity of under 50 percent. In winter, when the air may be very dry, the unit automatically humidifies it, to keep the percentage constant the year 'round.

A simple control regulates the temperature, with one switch for heating and another for summer cooling. If it is so desired, another type control can be installed that will regulate the inside temperature at all times. Thus, without further attention from the householder, it is possible to get warmth on a cool, early morning, then have comfortable cooling when the sun's rays bring heat during the day, and finally have warmth again in the evening when it becomes cool after the sun has gone down. This warmth or coolness is spread evenly over all the rooms, making for ideal working or living conditions, no matter what the outside temperature may be.

But, what is the cost of this weather magic? For a complete year-round system combining heating and cooling the installation costs in a new house run from one to two dollars per square foot of conditioned space. The wide price differential arises from the climate, type of house construction and insulation, labor costs, design of house and size of

(Continued on page 58)



By **LEWIS K. GOUGH,**

NATIONAL COMMANDER,
THE AMERICAN LEGION

WILL THE VETERANS FIGHT THE NEXT WAR TOO?

Under present law, all modern servicemen are earmarked for further military duty if a new crisis comes. Korea vets and their families should read this.

THIS MONTH, the first wave of a brand new class of American veterans will be coming out of our armed forces. These are the men who went into military service after June of 1951, and have now served their required two years of active duty.

Every able-bodied, sound-minded one of them, as he comes out, is in the reserves. Those of our new veterans who are not in the reserves voluntarily are in the reserves involuntarily. Each of them, having put in two years of active duty, is subject to military recall at any time during the next six years.

Far from all of the men who will be coming out of service from now on fully understand that—under a 1951 law—they can be involuntarily recalled to active duty at any time up to eight years from the day they were inducted. This is the first law we ever had that requires men to enter the reserves. It applies only to veterans of active service.

I have talked with quite a few of these men, and am continually surprised to see how many of them believe that they have completed their primary duty to defend their country during the past two years, and would be the last—rather than the first—to be required to serve if we should face a new military crisis.

The truth is exactly the opposite, and the law is very clear. The applicable part of the applicable law, passed in June of 1951, says:

"Each person who [after this law is passed] is inducted, enlisted or appointed into the Armed Forces . . . shall be required to serve in active training and service in the Armed Forces . . . and in a reserve component, for a total period of eight years. . . . Each person, on release from active training and service . . . shall be transferred to a reserve component . . . and shall serve therein for the remainder of the period [the eight years] . . . and shall be deemed to be a member of such reserve component during such period."

It is important personally, to all modern servicemen that they and their families clearly understand this law.

Many of them seem to know nothing about it. Others have heard *something* about it, but believe that there is some other trained group that has never seen active service that is supposed to be called up ahead of them in a new crisis.

There isn't.

There are others now in service who won't be coming out for two more years, who have enlisted for four years in the belief that only the two-year draftees would have to stay in the reserves and be subject to involuntary recall.

Not true. The law says "Each person who . . . is inducted, enlisted or appointed" has an eight year military obligation.

Also, the Defense Department can

designate each of 1½ million men from those who have joined the armed forces since June 1951 to participate actively in an organized reserve unit while in civilian life.

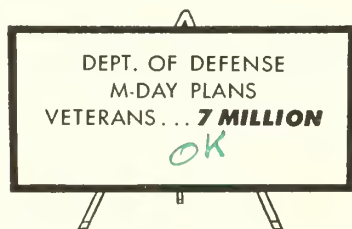
When a veteran is thus designated, says the law: ". . . it shall be the duty of such person . . . [to join] such organized unit . . . and to serve satisfactorily therein."

These 1½ million new veterans who can be ordered to organized reserve training after completing their active duty would be called the Ready Reserve, and could be recalled to active duty without the consent of Congress.

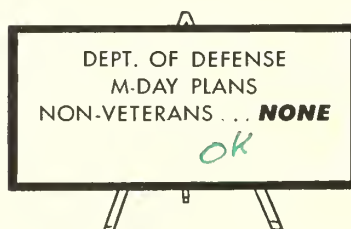
All new veterans who are not designated for the Ready Reserve are in the Standby Reserve, and can be recalled whenever Congress gives the nod.

Veterans of present service and their families should also understand that they may be called to a second or third period of active duty, by virtue of their first, *without reference to the system of deferments and exemptions that apply to men who have not served once.*

A million fathers of draft age are currently excused from service because they are fathers. But the new veteran—like all reservists—is subject to recall without regard to fatherhood, although he has no choice about being a reserv-



Defense plans for future military crisis earmark no non-veterans today. Failure to pass UMT left only vets of active service subject to new reserve call-ups.



Liable to orders in future crisis are 2 million WWII vets, 3½ million men now in service, 1 million men a year now coming out of active service.



1,000,000 fathers of draft age, with no past military duty are draft-deferred.



Men now in service who are or become fathers are subject to military recall.



95,000 farmers of draft age with no past military duty are draft-deferred.



Men now in service who become farmers are subject to military recall.



35,000 men of draft age with special civilian skills are draft-deferred.



Men now in service who acquire same skills are subject to military recall.



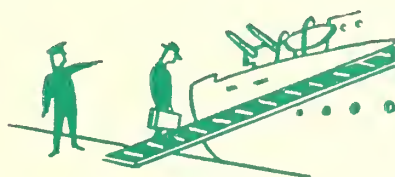
Since Korea, four out of five men of military age have not been inducted. They incur no future military liability unless inducted.



The one in five who has been inducted is subject to recall for eight years. Millions of men now in service can be ordered to peacetime reserve training.



Men over 26 years old with no past military duty are now draft-exempted.



Nearly all vets of present service can be recalled at age 27, some at age 33.

ist. Fatherhood does count as a type of hardship in the recall of reservists. Under current practices, draft deferments go to men who can prove their wives are pregnant for the first time, while reservists may be excused from recall only if they have four or more children.

There are 95,000 farmers of draft age who are now deferred from initial service because farmers are needed on the farm. The new veterans who become farmers are subject to recall without regard to their occupation.

There are 35,000 men with special civilian skills who are now draft deferred. There are no such broad policies that interfere with the recall of

reservists who have, or who develop, the same skills.

Today, generally, a man over 26 years of age who has seen no military service is past the draft age and cannot be called up involuntarily under present law. But a man who is released from two years active service this month at the age of 27 can be recalled on receipt of military orders at any time through his 33rd year.

Granted that the law makes the modern veteran subject to recall to service involuntarily and without benefit of being redrafted, what is the *likelihood* that he really would be called up first in the event of a new military crisis—

and how likely would he be to be relieved as soon as possible?

Major General E. C. Lynch is in charge of the Defense Department's planning for the call-up of men for another military crisis, be it a new Korea or a big war. The law being what it is, he has plenty of veterans, plus the rotating standing forces of veterans-in-the-making, and nobody else to count upon for Mobilization Day. Consequently, that is whom he counts upon.

On March 14, the United Press sent out a news story based upon an interview with Gen. Lynch. The *New York Times* labeled the story, U. S. IS HELD READY IF NEW WAR COMES. According to the United Press interview, General Lynch is counting on so many veterans of present and past and future service that his problem is not one of finding men. I quote the United Press story:

"What must be avoided, he said, is the 'hysterical approach' of rushing men into service before the military is ready for them."

General Lynch is the director of the Office of Manpower Requirements. He itemized our Mobilization Day forces as follows:

1. Two million War II veterans.
2. Three and a half million men in the standing forces.
3. One million men *a year* who, as they now complete their military service, are "funneled into the reserves."

Since it would be "hysterical" to call these veterans up too fast, it must follow that it would be even more hysterical to replace them so long as the veteran pool lasts.

It is a plain fact that Gen. Lynch can only plan on the use of such men on M Day as the law allows. Unless Congress actually creates a new, trained *non-veteran* reserve—through universal military training—he must rely on an all-veteran reserve if there is a sudden demand for more men to bear arms. It's as simple as that.

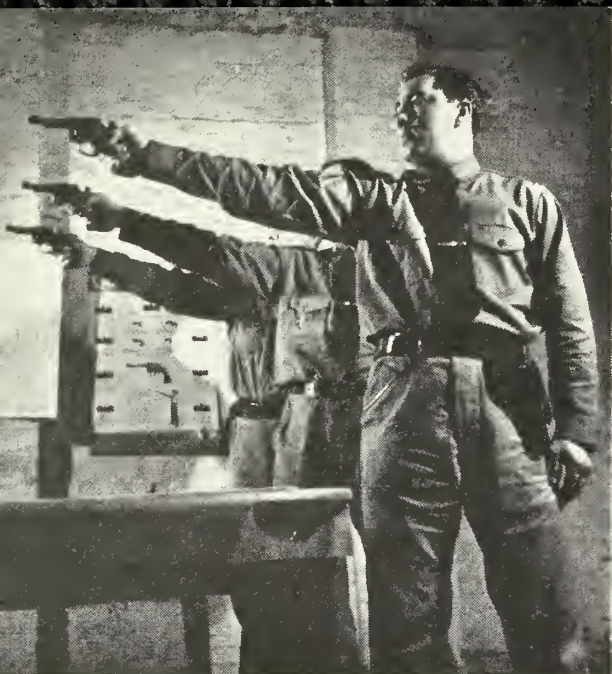
Thus the new veterans' chances of release from being the first to serve in war again hinge on the willingness of Congress to bring universal military training into being—to train non-veterans now for possible future need.

What are those chances?

On the record, our only consistent manpower policy over the last eight years has been to make as few non-veterans liable to military service as possible, even when this can be accomplished only by committing veterans to double duty. The present law only strengthens this policy.

The answers to our manpower problems are not simple, and they are by no means as simple as the present law makes them appear.

(Continued on page 37)



Future police officers at the New York Police Academy practice marksmanship with .22 caliber bullets fired from heavy frame revolvers.



Thousands of shooters today are handloading their own ammunition. The original cash outlay pays for itself in savings in short order.

SHOOTING *for* PENNIES

Money saving methods which permit you to shoot more for less.

By JACK DENTON SCOTT

IF YOU ARE the sort of person who can trot out and buy a \$12,000 sports car without taking out a second mortgage on your house, or the type who can count out cash money for a Belgian over-and-under or a British fly-rod, this article isn't for you.

This is for the man who has to count his dimes and quarters, if not his pennies, when it comes to recreation. In short, for most of us.

Last year approximately 14,000,000 Americans bought hunting licenses and went out with shotguns and rifles in hope of getting meat for the pot. Millions more burned up a lot of ammunition shooting at targets, trap and skeet, or just plain plinking.

It stands to reason that only a small

percentage of these people are wealthy sportsmen, and by the same token it is obvious that shooting is an inexpensive pastime. More accurately, it *can be*, and in this article I plan to tell of the ways and means being employed by millions of Americans to shoot to their heart's content without going broke in the process.

As a matter of cold, statistical fact, most people can readily afford an occasional day's shooting, even when they are firing 12-gauge shells or large caliber cartridges. The outlay is likely to be closer to five dollars than ten, and what other sport comes so cheap? Even a few hours of driving, or a quick trip around a golf course will cost more, in some cases considerably more.

However, thanks to the ingenuity of various unsung inventors and the ability of American manufacturers to make good things at low cost, it is possible to shoot every day in the week without having to hock the family jewels. And that makes a set-up that is good for everybody.

The manufacturers are assured of a large and steady demand for their products. This means that the cost of production is kept at an absolute minimum. The cost being low, shooters can afford to do more shooting. As their shooting skill develops, their enthusiasm for the sport grows and they become prospects for more and better arms, ammunition and accessories. In short, everybody is happy.



You enjoy good fun and target practice by firing the .22 caliber shot cartridge from the smooth bore rifle at clay targets released from the miniature trap.

The key to low-cost shooting today is the .22 caliber long rifle cartridge. Costing only a cent and a fraction, despite the fact that it contains several rather costly components and represents an involved and precise manufacturing process, the .22 is the shooter's big-bargain buy. Because of this cartridge, highly accurate rifles and pistols of reasonable cost are available for all but a tiny percentage of the shooting done by rifle and pistol users. And, because of closely matched weapons, it is a simple matter to develop one's shooting skill with a weapon shooting the .22 and go from that weapon to one just like it that uses a heavy caliber cartridge.

Remington, like many of the major arms companies long ago, came to the realization that inexpensive shooting is the wide-open door for the beginner, the extra push he needs to get started. With this in mind they developed an autoloader that shoots .22 short, long and long rifle cartridges, interchangeably and automatically without adjustment. This is the Model 550A. Then, for the shooter who doesn't want to shoot anything larger than .22 shorts

they put the Model 550-2G or the "Gallery Special," popular with shooting galleries, on the assembly line. This is an autoloading rifle which is chambered especially for the .22 short. When you realize that a box of fifty .22 short cartridges costs 44 cents against the 67-cent price of the long rifle, it's evident that Remington had penny saving for its shooters in mind when it designed these guns.

Manufacturers have also kept the big game hunter and the big bore target man in mind. For those shooters, who have to develop supreme shooting skill, Winchester developed the 52 and Remington designed the Model 37. These are top-grade target rifles. Each weighs about 12 pounds, each is chambered for the .22 long rifle cartridge. The Remington 37 has the strongest action ever built for a .22 caliber bolt-action rifle. The theory behind the Model 37 was that here was a rifle the .22 devotee could shoot to his heart's content in matches and target practice. Unlike the usual light-weight .22 rifle it has a substantial feel. The big bore man can use the 37 at practice and then, when

PHOTOS BY DONATO LEO

the chips are down, switch to his bolt action, .30-06 smoothly without losing any skill. When you compare the 67-cents price of a box of fifty .22 long rifles against the steep tag of \$3.70 for a box of twenty .30-06's you'll grasp what we're talking about.

Other manufacturers have rifles with special features to appeal to the economy minded. Mossberg recently came up with a new .22 caliber tubular deluxe repeater. They claim that this rifle has the largest magazine capacity of any made, holding either thirty .22 shorts or twenty long-rifle cartridges. These new and versatile .22 rifles are a boon for shooters. It means the shooter can make the choice himself of how much he wants to pay every time he pulls a trigger.

Marlin, which has always featured lever-action hunting rifles, makes it possible for the hunter to keep his hand in economically by means of its famous 39A, a .22 lever-action rifle which permits an easy transition to a corresponding big-bore Marlin.

Savage stresses economy in a highly practical way in its Model 24, an over-and-under which gives the shooter the choice of a .22 caliber cartridge or a .410 shotgun shell. This versatile, light-weight gun further qualifies in the economy league by its low price, \$36.95.

But shooting isn't just rifles. Makers of pistols and revolvers also know that financial short cuts are necessary if they want to keep their shooting public interested in pulling triggers.

Smith & Wesson have made an important contribution to economical handgun shooting with their Masterpiece Target Revolvers. The guns are all made on the same frame but in three calibers, .22 long rifle, .32 Smith & Wesson long and .38 Smith & Wesson Special. Known as the K-.22 Masterpiece, K-.32 Masterpiece and K-.38 Masterpiece, they all weigh 36 to 38 ounces loaded. Thus it's a simple matter to go from one to the other.

Another member of the family, popular with law enforcement agencies, is the 34-ounce Combat Masterpiece made for either .22 long rifle or .38 Smith & Wesson Special ammunition.

The K guns come with six-inch barrels, while the Combat Masterpiece is a holster gun with four-inch barrel. Law enforcement agencies frequently order the .38 Special caliber Combat Masterpiece guns for actual duty, while at the same time ordering counterparts in the .22 long rifle caliber for practice shooting.

A. A. Pate, Sheriff of Calhoun County, Alabama, explains the procedure:

"For six years," he says, "we in Calhoun County have been using Smith & Wesson
(Continued on page 50)

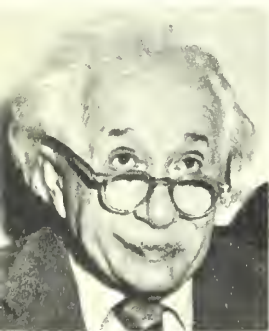
THEY SCREAMED

The amazing campaign to snatch the Rosenbergs from



Commie fronter Karen Morley, former film actress, joined a gruesome group which made a tearful pilgrimage to Sing Sing where they put on an act that was as corny as a soap opera.

AS USUAL, CELEBRITIES
AIDED THE PROPAGANDA



ALBERT EINSTEIN
The well known
atomist became
highly articulate.



DR. H. C. UREY
Not the first time
he jumped on a
red bandwagon.

ON MARCH 18TH, at the Capitol Hotel in midtown New York, 1,100 people ate their evening meal in an overcrowded dining hall where they heard some impassioned oratory. The invitations were elegant and the price was a mere twenty-five dollars per person. The guest speaker was to be Sidney Silverman, a left-wing member of the British Parliament. The announcement listed seventeen sponsors, of whom only one, Waldo Frank, is nationally known. The couple on whose behalf this lavish



Another typically hammy red act was staged at the White House. This group of worthies ironically included a clergyman in the stellar role.

event was held, have been greatly publicized. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were unable to attend, being detained at Sing Sing Prison, where they were awaiting execution because they stole America's atom bomb secrets for Russia. Mr. Silverman was likewise absent for good reason. He was refused an entry visa to the United States.

To many who attended the affair at the Capitol Hotel, the Rosenbergs had become symbols of virtue and victims of villainy. In a campaign to snatch them from the electric chair these devotees had made pilgrimages to Sing Sing Prison and to Washington, had arranged other meetings, distributed tons of literature, rung door bells, collected funds, called on influential people, obtained signatures on clemency petitions and helped make the Rosenberg case a cause célèbre throughout the world.

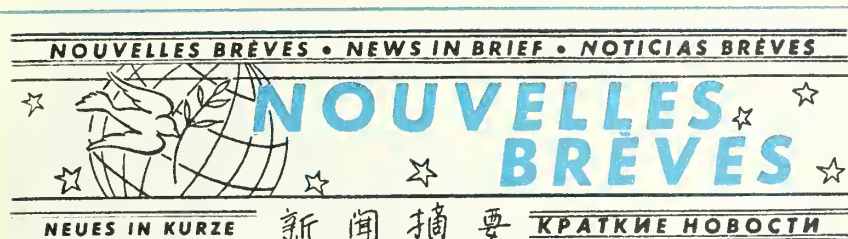
The March 18th dinner was one of thousands of events, ranging from parlor gatherings to mass meetings, and from picket-lines to prayer vigils, that

have been staged by communists, their stooges and their dupes, to focus attention on the Rosenbergs. Impressive mass meetings were held in London, Paris, Berlin, Rome and other foreign capitals. Throughout the world this man and his wife were hailed as "martyrs of peace." For sentencing the Rosenbergs to death the United States was assailed in fifty languages as "savage," "barbaric" and "inhuman."

Millions of helpless victims have been done to death behind the Iron Curtain. Wholesale butchery has been perpetrated there by planned starvation, by exile to frigid areas, and by overwork in forced labor camps. Hundreds of individuals have been condemned to death for alleged espionage or to long imprisonment after farcical trials. Unlike the Rosenbergs, the suspects in Russia and its satellites did not choose their own attorneys. The communist state assigns a "defense" lawyer, whose business apparently is to make the suspect confess. Yet barely a murmur of protest has

FOR JUSTICE By S. ANDHIL FINEBERG

the electric chair provides a lesson in how international communism operates.



ÉDITÉ PAR LE SECRETARIAT DE LA
FÉDÉRATION DÉMOCRATIQUE
INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES
UNTER DEN LINDEN 13 · BERLIN W 8 · TELEFON: 521117

No. 43

28th November, 1952

SAVE THE ROSENBERGS

"By defending their liberty,
we defend ours, we defend peace."

Following the refusal by the U.S. Supreme Court to review the shocking, hysteria-ridden trial of the innocent parents, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the date for their execution was set. They are scheduled to die on January 12, 1953.

But while the U.S. Government proceeds with its plans to execute these victims of one of the most heinous political frame-ups in history, the conscience of humanity is racing with the executioner. Pleas to President Truman for Presidential clemency have been pouring into the White House, Washington, D.C., from all corners of the world.

The W.I.D.F. has again added its voice to the millions who are indignantly protesting the terrible miscarriage of justice which condemns two young parents to death and two young children to misery and loneliness. The W.I.D.F. has condemned the sentence of death against the Rosenbergs as a cruel and unprecedented action in peace time, and as an attempt to silence the peace fighters in the U.S.A. The following telegram was sent to President Truman:

"WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION LARGEST WORLD WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION REPRESENTING 135 MILLION WOMEN 65 COUNTRIES AGAIN VOICES DETERMINED STAND THAT INNOCENT PARENTS JULIUS ETHEL ROSENBERG SHALL NOT DIE STOP ADD DEMAND TO MILLIONS WORLD OVER FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY!"

-2-

This is incontrovertible proof that the Kremlin started the drive to save the Rosenbergs. It is Communiqué No. 43, issued from the Berlin headquarters of the communist WIDF, calling upon its agents in all parts of the world to take up the cause of the condemned red spies in Sing Sing's death house.

come from the bleeding hearts to whom the thought that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg might die, has been unbearably agonizing.

The hullabaloo about the Rosenbergs proves nothing except that a great many people, including some extremely prominent ones, can be led by the nose when Communist schemers pluck their heart-strings. It proves nothing at all about the rightfulness of the sentence pro-

nounced by the trial judge, Irving R. Kaufman, who called the crime of these seditionists "worse than murder." Nor should the furore have any influence on President Eisenhower, who refused on February 11th to grant clemency to these criminals.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were central figures in a spy ring that began its operation during World War II. They were tried when America was again at



The notorious red agent Gerhart Eisler, who fled the U.S., here addresses a Rosenberg rally in Berlin.

war, unless we are to consider Korea a pleasant little jaunt our armed forces are taking for the fun of it. One of the most absurd arguments of the pro-Rosenberg propagandists is that Russia was our ally at the time they obtained the atomic information which they gave to Anatoli Yakovlev, Soviet vice-consul and spy in New York. That makes their conduct in the matter as proper as a maid's stealing her employer's wedding ring and giving it to one of the lady's friends. The Congressmen who wrote the Espionage Act of 1917 were aware that today's friend might be tomorrow's enemy. The acts they forbade apply to anyone performing them on behalf of a "foreign power." Anyhow, who gave the Rosenbergs the right to decide whether the Russians should have vital secrets which the Rosenbergs could get only by thievery?

The Rosenbergs were discovered because the trail of espionage led straight to their door. Klaus Fuchs, when apprehended in England, described a courier of the spy ring whose name Fuchs did not know. The FBI by skillful detection identified Harry Gold as that courier. Fuchs confirmed the identification and Gold confessed. Gold revealed that he conveyed information stolen by David Greenglass from Los Alamos to New York. Trapped by Gold's confession, Greenglass admitted that he had been induced to engage in espionage by the Rosenbergs. Thus the whole story unfolded and much of it revolved about the Rosenbergs.

The guilt of the Rosenbergs was
(Continued on page 43)



AL PFLUEGER *and his* BIG FISH



Al Pflueger with a few of his completed specimens. The big one is an albacore.

Here's what happens when sportsmen make prize catches.

IF YOU'VE EVER admired a handsome sailfish, tuna, shark, or other giant of the deep sea hanging on a wall, it's more than likely that you were looking at one of Al Pflueger's masterful re-creations. Thousands of his handsome mountings are to be found in clubs, homes and Legion Posts all over the Western Hemisphere and his customer list includes such widely divergent personalities as Herbert Hoover, President Eisenhower, Gene Tunney, Clark Gable, Arthur Godfrey, Author Philip Wylie, Errol Flynn, Mickey Rooney and others.

Pflueger's sprawling plant on 155th Street in North Miami Beach, Florida is the final destination for several hundred glamorous fish each year. They add up to a neat business that grosses \$350,000 a year and provides work for fifty people. The 49-year-old Pflueger—no relation to the reel and lure company of the same name—built the business from his boyhood hobby of taxidermy.

Starting in 1925 in a one-room shack

By PAT FORD

in downtown Miami Beach, the highly specialized firm has built an international reputation for its true-to-life specimens. Over the years the loosely organized assembly line has developed so that a visitor can follow a definite series of steps through the nine-building plant.

Arriving as they do from "all over," as Al says, the first stop for most fish is one of the huge refrigerators. The actual mounting process begins in the skinning room, where the specimen is measured for entry in the Skin Book and given an identifying number.

Mother Nature having made fish in a wide variety of sizes, weights and construction, each species provides a special problem for the various experts. Some, with too much oil in the skins for proper preservation, are cast in moulds for museum-like reproduction.

For sails (sailfish) and many other varieties, casts also are made. Later

these are covered with the processed skins which are removed along with the fish's dental work. Each catch's teeth are installed in the finished trophy whether it is a reproduction or actual hide mounting.

An observant visitor watching casts being taken from moulds can see some of the "trade secrets" in operation. On sails, small metal blocks are placed in the moulds to leave (when removed) mounting spots for insertion of the bases of processed fins and sails. The eyes come from Al's stock of 5,000 plastic copies.

To facilitate handling and later the packing for shipment, an inverted U-shaped metal strap is attached to the back side of the specimen which is then hung on a tagged, numbered "stick." Fish damaged in landing or transit are sent to the repair section, which is divided into areas for handling specimens according to their size. Mostly the work is done with a special plastic mix, following which it is given an

(Continued on page 49)

PHOTOS BY ANGELA CALOMIRIS



The first step regardless of species is to get the dimensions recorded. Cost of mounting sailfish is based on length from

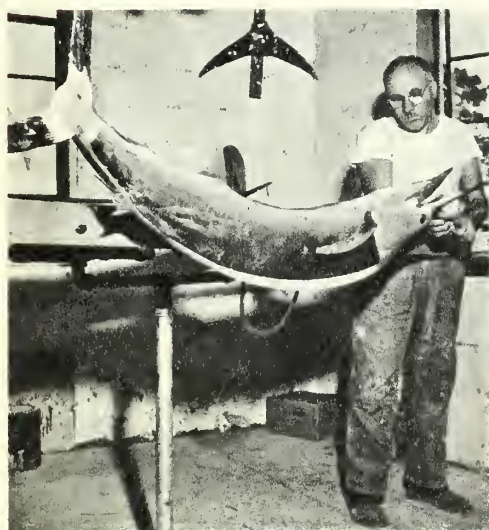
bill to tail. Pflueger gets 16 dollars a foot for sailfish and marlin. Swordfish, tuna and blue marlin cost one dollar a pound.



Large "walk-in" refrigerators are used to store fish until they can be processed. The "sail" has been removed from this sailfish and will be replaced later.



All damage done to the fish in gaffing and landing is repaired. In this operation gauze bandage is being used to fix a skin tear before the sailfish goes on to the paint room.



A last check to be sure that all repair work has been completed. Pflueger's plant arrangement makes certain that each of the specialists has an opportunity to do his work.



This dolphin is having some repair work done with a plastic mix. Each species of fish requires different treatment and materials to preserve it as a trophy.



The sails on marlin, dolphin and sailfish are removed early in the process of mounting the fish. Ribbed plastic is used for replacement. Size and shape conform to the original.



Painting the new sail. Since fish begin to change color shortly after they leave the water, Pflueger's artists continually check fresh specimens for natural colors.



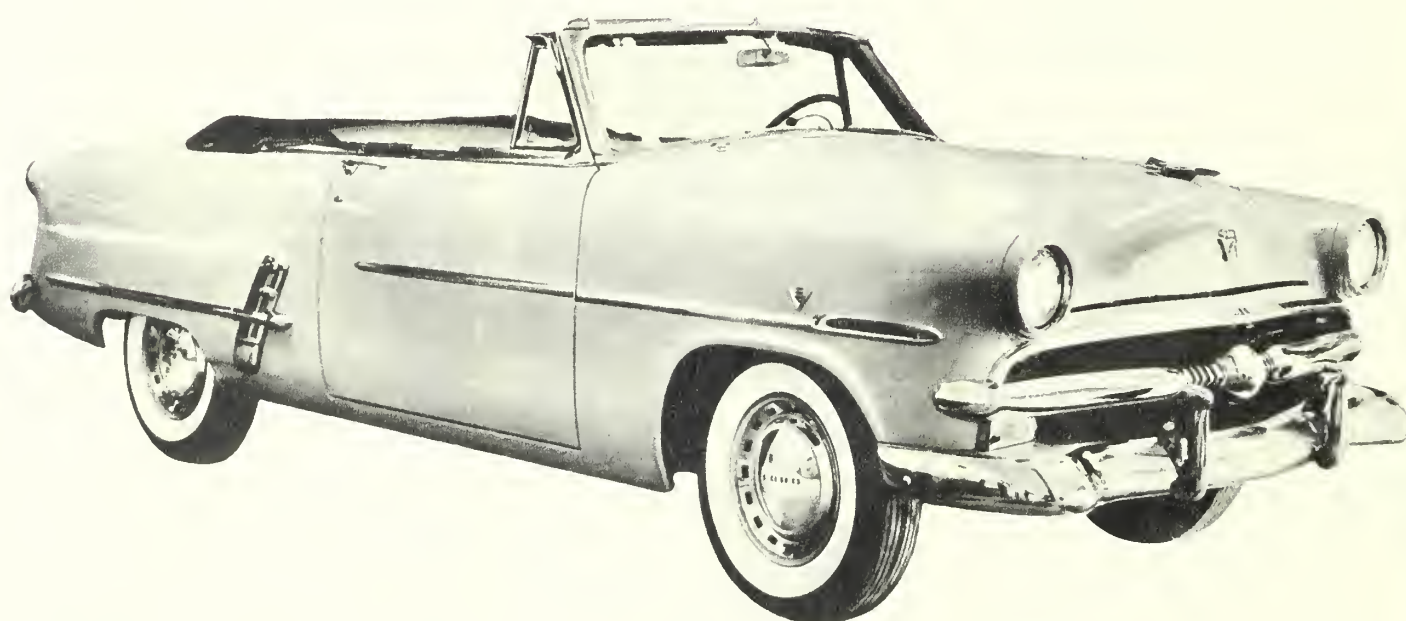
Base coats of gray paint are applied with spray guns. More delicate tones and colors are applied with artists' brushes. With fish as large as this Mako shark, only the head is mounted.



Repaired, painted and mounted this sail is being crated for shipment. It's ready to be hung on a wall. Properly cared for it will outlast the fisherman.

Good luck to you from

7TH ANNUAL *FREE*



FORD CONVERTIBLES TO FOUR LUCKY LEGIONNAIRES

**All Legionnaires—all members of the Legion
Auxiliary Eligible!**

Just think of driving off in your **FREE** Ford! Again —for the 7th Year (and it may be *your* lucky 7th!) the Seagram Posts are donating 4 Ford Convertibles to the American Legion National Convention to be awarded to Lucky Legionnaires. The cars will be availa-

ble to the winners immediately after the drawing in St. Louis, or may be shipped home at winner's expense. What's more, \$250.00 in cash will be paid to each winner's post—a total of \$1000.00 extra! Mail your entry right away—today!

Drawings to be held at the National Convention in St. Louis, August 31 through September 3.

the Seagram Posts!

AWARD

Nothing to Buy!
Not a Contest!

Here's all you have to do!

1. To enter, send in an official coupon, or mail a post card or letter using the coupon as a guide.
2. Your coupon, letter or post card must be signed.
3. All entries must be received not later than midnight, August 29th, 1953.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO ATTEND
CONVENTION TO WIN!



EXTRA!

ADDITIONAL

Seagram POSTS AWARDS!

\$250.00 to each
WINNER'S POST!

FREE COUPON—CLIP AND MAIL TODAY!

THE SEAGRAM POSTS,
American Legion
P.O. Box No. 944
St. Louis I, Missouri

Legion or Auxiliary Membership
Card No. _____

GENTLEMEN: I am a member of _____ POST, AMERICAN
LEGION, or a member of _____ UNIT, AMERICAN
LEGION AUXILIARY, located in (CITY) _____,
(STATE) _____. Please enter my name in the

(please print)
free drawings to be held at the National Convention in St. Louis, for
the four Ford convertibles donated to the American Legion 1953
National Convention Corporation of Missouri by the Seagram Posts.

NAME _____
(please print)

HOME ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

SIGNATURE _____
(please sign here)

LEGION ROD & GUN CLUB

By JACK DENTON SCOTT



IF YOU HAVE AN INTERESTING IDEA OR SUGGESTION OUR OUTDOORS EDITOR CAN USE ON THIS PAGE, HE'LL PAY OFF WITH HUNTING AND FISHING ACCESSORIES

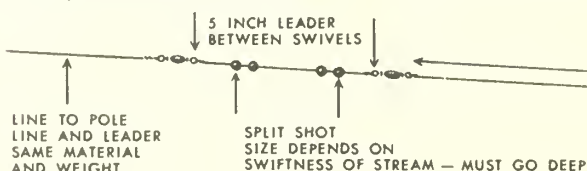
The growing army of outboard motor devotees will be interested in knowing that life is getting easier and easier for them. Recently, the Kiekhaefer Corporation made mention of the fact that a new type of neutral clutch, on say the Mercury 5 horsepower motor, will permit the boatman to bring his boat to a stop without shutting off the motor and start the motor while in neutral gear. It's a push button affair recessed in front of the safety-tilt handle atop the motor. What about that?



Mr. Frank Ashbrooke of the Fish and Wildlife Service in Washington, D. C. seems to have a hobby of unearthing items and gadgets that will aid the sportsman. Recently he called to our attention the fact that a good bait bucket has been invented that will really keep your live bait alive. As most of you live-bait-users know, the great problem is transporting the minnows, worms, crawfish, hellgramites or what have you to the fishing destination. Metal buckets are all right, but where minnows are concerned, even if you do change the water, the midget fish become logey, sluggish and hardly the best morsel for attracting the big ones.

Well, it seems that the Animal Trap Company of Lititz, Pennsylvania, has come out with the Victor Long Life Bait Bucket. It is made of porous molded pulp which allows the life giving oxygen to enter but doesn't permit water to leak out. It is light and only costs \$1.19 in 8 1/4" x 9" size.

Leland J. Steiger of Brule, Wisconsin, who boasts a 30 year membership in the American Legion and a longer membership in the fishing fraternity, sends along a sketch of rig he uses for successfully taking steelheads, browns, and rainbows. It's a hookup for a flyrod and is designed for fishing with a flatfish lure. He also advises an 8 pound test monofilament line of the limp Weber variety. See diagram of rig below.



Mrs. Frisco Bert (Mrs. Grace H. Couch) from San Anselmo, California, seems to know a thing or two about a frying pan, a piece of fish and a man's appetite. Her recipe which follows was so tempting we couldn't pass it. Needless to say you can use almost any species of fish you're lucky enough to put a hook into.

FILLET OF SOLE A LA FRISCO BERT

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1/2 pint dry white wine | 1 lemon, cut in quarters |
| 6 fillets, boneless fish | 1 teaspoon minced onion |
| 1 can of button mushrooms | 2 tablespoons butter |
| salt and pepper | 2 tablespoons chopped parsley |

Lay the boneless fish fillets in the melted butter in a baking dish.

Dust with salt and pepper according to taste.

Drain the mushrooms.

Slice thin or chop the mushrooms fine and sprinkle all over the fillets.

Sprinkle the minced onion over all.

Pour over all 1/2 pint (8 oz.) dry white wine.

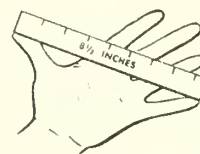
Bake until the fish fillets are tender and done.

Dot with little dabs of butter and garnish with the chopped fresh parsley and serve piping hot right in the baking dish or casserole.

NOTA BENE: The flavor of the above can be altered, to be perceptibly different, merely by using butter for 1 flavor; olive oil for a different flavor; lard or cooking oil for a third flavor; or ham or bacon fat for a fourth flavor. And you can make any dish on earth taste like tomato catsup if you douse on enough tomato catsup just as you can make beer or the world's finest brandy taste like Coca-Cola just by dunking in a surplus of Coca-Cola. In other words, anybody can boil a piece of meat in a pot of water. But to make it savory, tasty, delicious . . . page the chef and fire the cook; there is a difference between the two.

G. H. C.

Blood-red worms seem to be favored by fish over other worms, so make your worms red. Beat up a red brick and mix the dust with three times as much soil. Worms in this mixture will be blood-red within a week. Feed them coffee grounds, crumbs of moistened cornmeal. Keep the brick and dirt mixture damp.



easily measure things instantly.

A handy measuring rule you always carry can be your hand. Measure the spread of your hand, between the tip of thumb and the little finger. Then you can

Worn hip boots can still serve useful purposes. Cut off the leaky feet, pull the leg portion over your hunting boots and they will keep your legs dry in wet underbrush or on rainy days. Slit open, the rubber will serve you for a dry seat when still hunting in damp weather or to drape over wet boat seats.

Don't sell the panfish short this year. This game little character is probably largely responsible for the success of fishing as a sport in this country. Youngsters cut their eye-teeth on the sunfish, the bluegill and the perch. And hundreds of thousands of adult fishermen keep their lines busy and taut every year because these fish are in abundance in America. So treat them with respect. There's a panfish of some kind at the end of every bus and trolley line. And there's always an open season on some variety. Limits are large. Also the panfish is just as game as you want to make him. Depending upon your tackle, the bluegill or the punkinseed will give just as much fight as a trout, a pike or a bass. And they are good eating.

If you have problems or questions connected with the outdoors: hunting, fishing, dogs, etc., don't hesitate to send them on to The Outdoor Editor, American Legion Magazine, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y. We will do our best to help. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply.

Merchant Marine Sunk Below Point of Minimum Defense Needs, National Commander Declares

The United States' fourth arm of national defense—its Merchant Marine—"is weak and withered far beyond the point of our minimum defense needs," National Commander Lewis K. Gough declared in an address before the Propeller Club, New York City, on Maritime Day, May 22.

The Legion Commander blasted maritime corruption on the docks of New York and said that the Government's present policy toward the Merchant Marine constitutes a thoroughly dangerous and unwarranted breach of faith with America's fighting personnel.

"As veterans," Commander Gough said, "we of The American Legion see a grim and foreboding threat to our national security in the present waterfront corruption. Make no mistake about it, our maritime house *must* be set in order. Crime such as has bedeviled this Port of New York, or any other port of our great nation, cannot and must not be tolerated, for it is a loaded pistol aimed at the very heart of our democracy."

"When a racketeering element so controls one of our basic industries, a city's ports, so that they murder or seriously injure workmen and their families, attempt to destroy the maritime industry and the community at large, and when union and management involved are either unwilling or unable to correct the situation, then, as a *last resort* I suggest the Government not only has the right but the obligation to protect the public welfare by direct intervention."

Four days later, on May 26, U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., ordered a special grand jury investigation of Federal law violations on New York City's piers, jury hearings to open June 9.

In Washington, Attorney General Brownell advised that U. S. Attorney J. Edward Lombard and department officials "have just completed a series of conferences with representatives of the F.B.I. and the Treasury unit to go into all details of the waterfront investigation, which has become a major project of the Department of Justice."

"We have been hearing for some time now from certain military quarters the assurance that our present supply of troop carriers is more than adequate," Commander Gough said. "Fully 65 percent of the fleet which that estimate encompasses, is comprised of basic cargo ships—most of them war-built, Liberty types converted for troop use—which would be sitting ducks for enemy submarines."

The Commander said that the implications "of this folly" become more evident when it is estimated that Soviet

Russia has in operation a fleet of approximately 400 submarines—many of them snorkel-type.

"This is a force very much greater, and infinitely more powerful, than Germany had at the beginning of World War II," he said. "Common, everyday horse sense tells us that we had better stock up on vessels designed and equipped to deliver troops safely in the face of this existing threat."

Commander Gough said that almost 80 percent of 1900 merchant ships now in the "mothball fleet" are Liberty ships "capable of speed not above 12 knots under any circumstances and considerably less in convoy service. "Their current value to the defense of this country has been vastly exaggerated," he added, "and it is diminishing at a progressive rate."

National Commander Gough admitted that he Legion does not have the answer to the problem, but said that if a workable answer is not found the United States "will lose a vital and irreplaceable defense weapon."

"As a matter of fact," he said, "the situation today is even more ominous than in the years prior to World Wars I and II. We had in those earlier years a substantial reserve of troop carriers in the form of coastwise and inter-coastal passenger ships which were quickly converted for emergency transport service. The lines which were then in operation and provided us with this

ANNUAL BOYS' NATION AT WASHINGTON, JULY 24-30

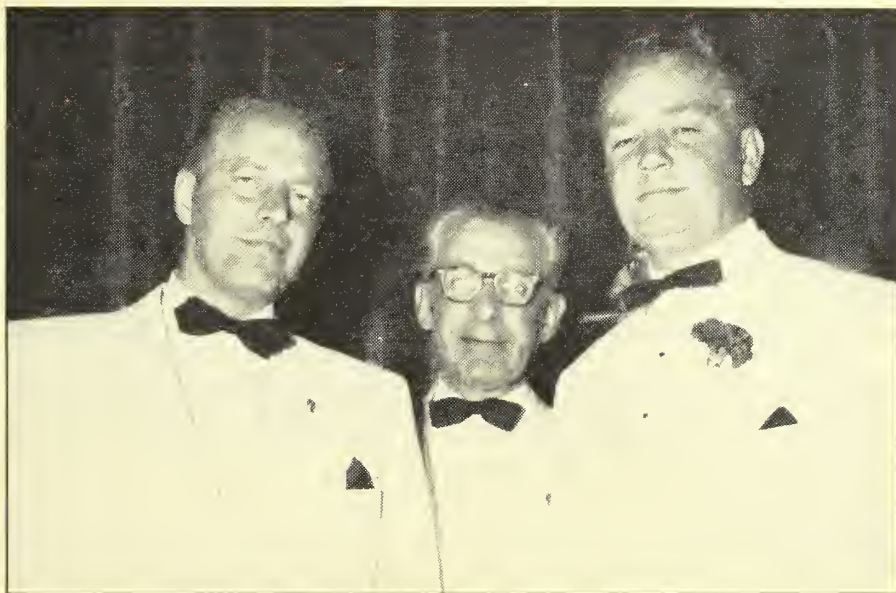
The 8th annual Boys' Nation sponsored by The American Legion will be held on the campus of the University of Maryland, College Park, adjoining Washington, D. C., on July 24-30. Two outstanding citizens from each of the 47 of the Boys' States held in 1953 will be selected to attend this national level youth-training program in representative government.

ready reserve of passenger tonnage are today all but extinct."

Commander Gough said that "if a choice must be made between subsidizing shipyards in Europe and shipyards in the United States where the issue is national defense, we had better look first to our own resources."

Earlier in his speech the Legion Commander castigated the "racketeering element" which controls the Port of New York. "Not long ago we read that it was necessary for the U. S. Army to pay tribute to a motley crew of gangsters and hoodlums on our piers," he said. "If the money hadn't been paid, badly-needed supplies would have been withheld from our fighting men overseas. What a sorry spectacle of our Armed Forces being blackmailed by a mob of vicious hoods."

National Commander Gough asked the identity of the "unholy alliance that permits such scoundrels to remain out of jail or which keeps them from being deported. He called for positive action to answer this question."



National Commander Lewis K. Gough, (right), was the honored guest and principal speaker at the Propeller Club's annual Maritime Day dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, May 22. At the left is Bruce Percy, Commander of the Department of New York; in center is Henry C. Parke, Chairman of the American Legion's Merchant Marine Committee.

Gen. Gray Resigns As Veterans Administrator

President Eisenhower on June 1 accepted "with regret" the resignation of Major General Carl R. Gray, Jr., as Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. The White House did not make public the exchange of letters between General Gray and the President, but said that the resignation had been tendered by the Administrator because of ill health. He had been on sick leave for two weeks. The resignation became effective on June 30.

Acceptance of the resignation of General Gray left Deputy Administrator Harold V. Stirling as the acting head of the Veterans' Administration pending the appointment of a successor to the \$17,500 a year post.

General Gray, a veteran of both World Wars, has headed the Veterans Administration since December 31, 1947. He is 64 years old and is entitled to Government retirement benefits.

As an Army captain in the first World War he met First Lieutenant Harry S. Truman. Their friendship was continued in the after-war years, and both were active in veteran affairs. Thus, when General of the Army Omar Bradley resigned as Veterans' Administrator to become Army Chief of Staff, President Truman appointed General Gray.

A railroader in civil life, General Gray joined the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at Chicago in 1928, and after the second World War was elected Vice President of that company. He left the position to take up the work as head of the Government department which has in its charge, as a single agency, administration of benefits to veterans, the hospitals and homes, the insurance division covering veterans of three wars, and other affairs.

SEAGRAM POSTS WILL GIVE AUTOS AT ST. LOUIS MEET

For the seventh consecutive year, Seagram Posts of The American Legion will give four new Ford convertible cars to as many lucky Legionnaires or Auxiliaries at the 35th annual National Convention at St. Louis, Missouri, August 31-September 3. In addition to the fully equipped automobiles which will be awarded, the Seagram Post will make a further gift of \$250 to the Post or Unit of the Legionnaire or Auxiliare.

There are no strings to the offer and no obligations. It is not a lottery—and there is no chance other than in drawing the names from the big revolving drums. The Seagram Posts—three of them, in New York, Illinois and California—fully explain the plan in a double-page advertisement on pages 26 and 27 of this issue of the magazine. Simply fill in the coupon—names drawn win the cars, whether in attendance at the Convention or not. Mail your coupon to the Seagram Posts, The American Legion, P. O. Box 944, St. Louis, Missouri—or if coupon has not been sent, fill one out when registering at the Convention.

GEORGIA WILL LEAD BIG PARADE AT ST. LOUIS

When the big National Convention parade steps off at St. Louis on September 1st, Georgia Legionnaires will have the place of honor at the head of the continental Departments. The Peach State Legionnaires won this position by enrolling 54,999 members for 1953 by May 1, or 108.11 percent of their past 4-year average. They will be followed closely by Louisiana, with 106.85 percent; North Dakota, 105.26 percent, and Minnesota, 102.96 percent.

Following the custom established years ago, the outlying and foreign Departments will precede the continental Departments. They will march, as determined by membership enrollment, in the following order: Canada, Mexico, France, Italy, Puerto Rico, Panama Canal Zone, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Canada turned in a percentage of 136.76 of its past 4-year average.

PROPOSAL TO TAKE NUMBER OF DPs DRAWS LEGION FIRE

The Administration's proposal to have 240,000 escapees and displaced persons brought into the United States during the next two years has been labeled a "backdoor attack" on the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act by The American Legion.

Appearing before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Crete Anderson of Canton, Ohio, chairman of The American Legion Immigration and Naturalization Committee, voiced The American Legion's opposition to the bill introduced at the request of the Administration. Anderson said the bill would circumvent the McCarran-Walter Act before the latter law had a chance to work. He pointed out that the proposal would admit many nationals of European countries over and above the quota allowed by the McCarran-Walter law.

Anderson also questioned whether all subversive persons could be properly screened from the escapees. He said investigators could be "99 percent correct in their risky decisions and wrong in the remaining one percent and that would mean an addition of 1,250 potential spies and saboteurs."

The American Legion spokesman deplored the practice of sending our youth to fight from San Francisco and opening our ports on the East Coast to able-bodied immigrants who will eventually be competing with our veterans for jobs and housing.

Asserting that some financial experts have predicted an economic recession in the event of a Korean truce, Anderson said if this is the case the people brought over here will be in direct competition with American veterans who will have returned from Korea and Europe.

TO STEP UP BLOOD DRIVE FOR POLIO AND WOUNDED

The same pint of blood which saves a soldier's life in Korea may now also prevent a child from becoming permanently crippled.

This double use of blood for both war casualties and the victims of infantile paralysis was cited by the National Executive Committee of The American Legion at its May 1953 meeting, in urging participation of American Legion Posts and of all citizens in the blood-donor campaign.

Research has found that a blood derivative known as Gamma Globulin, when used at the proper time, helps to halt the crippling effects of polio. The same pint of blood which yields Gamma Globulin for this purpose also provides essential blood products for the battlefield wounded GIs.

As a result of this new development the American Red Cross, in cooperation with the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, is stepping up its blood donor campaign throughout the country. This calls for a more active participation by every American Legion Post.

"Legionnaires have always supported the Red Cross blood campaign," said National Child Welfare Chairman David V. Addy of Detroit, Michigan, "since we have a personal appreciation of the need for blood for our fighting forces."

"Now, knowing that the same pint of blood may also save a child from the crippling effects of polio, we have added reason to cooperate with this program to the fullest extent in our own communities."

BAY STATE LEGION AWARDS TOP HONOR TO BOSTON POST

The Department of Massachusetts of The American Legion conferred its Americanism award to *The Boston Post*, signally honoring that newspaper for "patriotic action in alerting the public to the communist-planned conquest of the world."

Presentation of the coveted award won by the *Post* was made by Department Vice Commander Charles N. Colatos on Sunday, May 3. It was accepted on behalf of the newspaper by Joseph F. McLaughlin, editor of the veterans' section of the paper.

The award is inscribed: "To *The Boston Post* for its forthright policy in advocating the American way of life—for its bold and revealing series of front page editorials on 'The Future of Soviet Foreign Policy.' This series has awakened many to the communist-planned conquest of the world. For its daily picture page of our fighting men in the Far East so that we may constantly be aware of the price of the cold war to our own citizens. For this and many other patriotic deeds *The Boston Post* has performed through the years, The American Legion proudly makes this presentation."

Cut in Appropriations for VA Vital Service Blow Below Belt, Gough Tells the President

A personal plea for adequate 1954 Veterans Administration appropriations was made to President Eisenhower, on May 25, by National Commander Lewis K. Gough. Commander Gough told the President that VA fund cuts recommended by the Bureau of the Budget would have a "devastating" effect on veterans' medical and hospital services. Since announcement of the proposed cuts on May 20, Commander Gough said, American Legion headquarters has received expressions of protest from Legionnaires and medical and civic leaders in 46 States.

"It is just incredible that anybody would suggest breaking faith with the Nation's disabled defenders at a time when battle casualties are still mounting," Commander Gough said, "but that is exactly what the Congress is being asked to do."

The American Legion chief called at the White House while VA officials were appearing in closed session before a House appropriations subcommittee on Capitol Hill. The Budget Bureau lopped \$279,168,000 off the agency's total appropriation request approved by the previous administration last January 9. Included in the revised figure is a slash

of \$55,900,000 in the allocation for medical and hospital services. According to published estimates, this will mean a loss of 4,809 existing beds. This, added to 4,000 deferred beds, means a total loss of almost 9,000 beds.

The official budget figures show that the reduction in personnel will mean a loss of an average of 8,641 VA employees in medical, domiciliary, hospital and administrative services. Of these 8,641 employees, 6,817 are in the medical, domiciliary and hospital services.

The National Commander said the reductions would mean "grievous impairment of the care provided our disabled and ill veterans." The cuts cannot be made without reducing both the quality and quantity of VA hospital and medical activities, he added.

Commander Gough expressed the belief that the President had not had the time or opportunity personally to evaluate the Budget Bureau action in terms of its destructive impact upon disabled veterans, particularly our casualties in Korea.

"Casualties in Korea are continuing. The K-Veterans will consider these reductions in benefits and services as a blow below the belt," he stated.

WWI STARS AND STRIPES AGAIN OFFERED FOR SALE

The great soldier newspaper of the first World War, particularly for all who served overseas, was of course *The Stars and Stripes*, put out by a salty bunch of soldier-newspaper men from a central plant in Paris. Old soldiers, sailors and Marines still talk about Wallgren's cartoons, carried on in post-war years in this magazine; about Bldridge's sketches; the letters from Henry's pal to Henry; the buck private's idea of how to win the war; gripping, convincing and understandable editorials; the Dizzy Sector; the divisional histories; the columns of verse, and the down to earth columns of letters from men on the fighting lines.

It was a great newspaper, produced under the most difficult conditions both as to writing, newsgathering and production—in a French printshop. But the tough-minded, trained newspaper men in charge surmounted the difficulties with the same dash and brilliance that their comrades in the field took the Hindenburg line. The *Stars and Stripes* became a collectors' item soon after the close of the war, and original, Paris-printed sets dating from February 8, 1918, to June 13, 1919, before 1930 sold at auction in New York for as much as \$1,000. In later years the price dropped to less than half that sum.

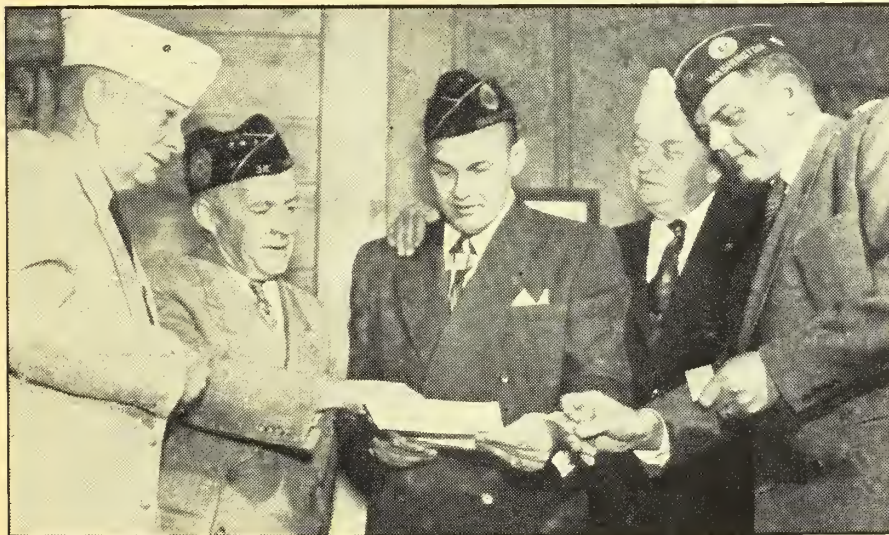
But the WW1 veteran or Legion Post desiring a complete set of the *Stars and Stripes* will not have to lay out that kind of money to fill their want. Back in 1932 the entire 568 pages, exactly as they originally appeared, was reprinted and substantially bound in full black buckram. Thousands of copies were sold at the original publication price of \$15, and in recent years these reprints have commanded a premium up to \$30 in the antiquarian book market.

The remainder of this edition has been laying for years in the storage rooms of *The National Tribune* at Washington. Now this space is needed for other purposes, and to close out the issue—also to get them into the hands of those who will most appreciate the WW1 paper—the bound reprint edition is being offered at \$5, postpaid. Address orders to *The National Tribune Corporation*, P. O. Box 1803, Washington 13, D. C.

Keeping Touch With Servicemen

Reviving a general practice of thousands of Posts during WW2, Leonard Morange Post No. 464, Bronxville, New York, keeps in touch with the servicemen from its area. A letter is sent to each man soon after induction: "The members of Leonard Morange Post No. 464 are keenly interested in your welfare. Each member wishes that it were possible for him to do more to hasten the day of your return to the community," is the opening paragraph. With each letter goes a courtesy card signed by Commander Edward J. O'Shea, commending the holder to Legion Posts wherever he may be stationed.

YAKIMA POST CELEBRATES; BURNS \$115,000 MORTGAGE



Logan Wheeler Post No. 36, Yakima, Washington, staged a real celebration when they paid off the last part of the mortgage on their home—and thus gave the 1,300-member Legion unit a debt-free home and club house. In the presence of a gathering of some 250 Legionnaires, the Department Commander and Adjutant among them, Post Commander William B. Holst touched a lighted match to the \$115,000 mortgage. "This is the biggest thing you have done," commented Department Commander Lloyd Stoddard, who then called attention to the fact that through the years

while the Post was paying on the mortgage, the members had not slacked in carrying out Legion programs and community projects. In the picture above, left to right, are Department Adjutant Fred Fuecker; Fay Hurlbut, Commander of the Post when the building was purchased in 1947; Post Commander William B. Holst, ready to touch fire to the paid-off certificate of debt; Department Commander Lloyd B. Stoddard, and Senior Vice Commander Leslie Rach, who also heads the Department Convention Committees. The Washington Department.

DEAN B. NELSON APPOINTED ASST. SECURITY DIRECTOR

Dean B. Nelson, Narrows, Virginia, former editor-publisher of weekly newspapers, has been named Assistant Director of the National Security Commission by National Commander Lewis K. Gough. He took over his new duties on May 18 as assistant to Director James R. Wilson, Jr., at the National Headquarters.

A native of Newell, Iowa, Assistant Director Nelson formerly edited the *Albert City (Iowa) Appeal*, and the *Valley Leader*, at Narrows, Virginia. He graduated from Newell High School and attended Morningside College, and after service in WW2 graduated from Butler University, Indianapolis. In overseas service with the 285th Engineer Combat Battalion he saw hard fighting, and is a veteran of the Battle of the Bulge. His Legion connection goes back to 1940, before he was eligible to become a member, when he was a citizen of the Hawkeye Boys' State. He holds Legion membership in Giles County Post No. 68, at Narrows, Virginia.

OREGON SETS A NEW DATE TO APPLY FOR WW2 BONUS

Deadline for applying for the Oregon WW2 veterans' bonus has been extended to December 31, 1953, by recent action of the Oregon legislature. The State Attorney General has ruled that the Oregon Department of Veterans' Affairs as the result of this legislation may accept, process and pay applications filed on or before the new deadline date.

The previous deadline was December 1, 1952. H. C. (Hub) Saalfeld, Director of the Oregon Veterans' Department, has estimated that 2,000 veterans or their next of kin failed to apply in time to meet the original deadline.


Persons who applied after last December 1 need not file again. Their claims are currently being processed. Eligible veterans or survivors who have not yet filed should write the Department of Veterans' Affairs, State Library Building, Salem, Oregon, for application forms.

The Oregon bonus is paid only for active service between September 16, 1940 and June 30, 1946. To be entitled, the veteran must have been a bona fide Oregon resident for one year immediately prior to his WW2 service; he must have served actively 90 days or more between the above dates, and have been honorably discharged. The bonus pays \$10 for each full month of domestic duty and \$15 for each full month of foreign or sea duty, up to a maximum of \$600.

Survivors of veterans who died in service or following discharge who are entitled to payment include unmarried widows, the children, and the parents, in that order.

CIVIL WAR VETS HONORED BY LEGION MEMORIAL DAY

1861 **THE CIVIL WAR** 1865
Memorial Day May 30 1953



GREETINGS: COXON
Albert Woolson

We send Best Wishes for this day We salute you the final survivor of a war that gave the United States this holiday. The nation indeed shall never forget the cause for which you and almost three million other comrades in blue so valiantly fought.

Our Post indeed wishes you well As veterans of the three past wars we hail you the country's senior veteran

Liberty Post 779 The American Legion
56052 Saginaw Ave. Chicago, Illinois

Thomas J. Neasey, Jr. COMMANDER

An official citation by the Legion national organization and messages of cheer from National Commander Lewis K. Gough went to each of the five surviving veterans of the Civil War on Memorial Day. At Duluth, Minnesota, Albert Woolson, 106, sole survivor of the Union Armies, served as Grand Marshal of the parade in remembrance of the all but vanished "Boys in Blue" and the dead of all wars. Special attention was paid to the four surviving Confederate veterans in their home communities—Thomas E. Riddle, 106, Austin, Texas; Walter W. Williams, 110, Franklin, Texas; John Salling, 106, Fort Blackmore, Virginia, and William A. Lundy, 106, Laurel Hill, Florida.

Among the tributes paid to Veteran Albert Woolson was a handsomely lettered citation (and a box of cigars) presented by Liberty Post No. 779, Chicago, Illinois. The parchment, shown above, was proposed by Post Adjutant Bernard E. Ingersoll. The design and lettering is the hand work of Robert Callahan.

Man Mountain Dean Dead

Frank S. Leavitt, 63 — known the world over as Man Mountain Dean — died of a heart attack at his Norcross, Georgia, home on May 29. A colorful figure at Legion National Conventions, serving as Assistant Sergeant-at-arms, the Man Mountain had a long and varied career as a football player, wrestler, soldier, and movie actor. He wrestled in 6,783 matches, at his peak commanding \$500 to \$1,500 for each

CRIPPLED CHILDREN GET WHEEL CHAIRS FROM POST

Members of Lincoln Village Post No. 833, Long Beach, California, have gone into production of wheel chairs for cerebral palsied children as a continuing project. A number have already been completed and are in use, some dozen or more are in the making. Lincoln Village Post took up this fine community service program when other agencies failed to assist a neighbor child, for whom the first chair was built. So overwhelming was the demand for more wheel chairs, the Legionnaires set to work in earnest. The mobile units are constructed by volunteers in free evenings, on holidays and over weekends in garages converted into workshops.

mat performance; played professional football with the New York Giants, and played in 34 movies, and was a double for Charles Laughton in "Henry VII." Though he played football for five colleges and never went to a class, he was graduated from the Atlanta Division of the Georgia University School of Journalism at the age of 60.

GOPHER STATE POST OLDER THAN LEGION ORGANIZATION

The question of just which Legion unit is the oldest has never been settled, though claims come up from time to time. Here is one that dates back to just twelve days after Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., gave a dinner in Paris to twenty officers to discuss the organization of a society of war veterans. The dinner was given on the evening of February 16, 1919.

Theodor Petersen Post No. 1, Minneapolis, Minnesota, dates its organization back to February 28, 1919, when men of the 151st Field Artillery, 42nd (Rainbow) Division, got together to form a continuing veteran society. Friendly to becoming aligned with a national organization, the name of the group was changed to "Loyal American Legion" on March 20, 1919 — three days after the adjournment of the historic Paris Caucus. On April 17 the name was again changed to "American Legion," and on May 22 the official name Theodor Petersen Post No. 1, The American Legion, was adopted. The Post was named in honor of a Medical Corps Sergeant, killed in action, who had served in the 151st Field Artillery with the founders.

The first Post Commander was Dr. John E. Soper, who will celebrate his 87th birthday in July. He was recently awarded a Gold Life Membership card by the Post.

Another distinction, says Past Commander B. B. Belfer, is that special authority was granted to Theodor Petersen Post to retain its red artillery standard as the Post standard, and this red flag has been shown in many National Convention parades.

SCHOOLMEN'S POST AWARDS HONOR TO HIGH CHURCHMAN

Francis Cardinal Spellman of the Archdiocese of New York received the fourth annual Americanism Award of the Schoolmen's Post No. 543, New York City, at impressive ceremonies held at Fort Jay, Governors Island, on May 9. The award was made in recognition of outstanding civic contributions made by his Eminence; his recent survey of the life of American fighting men on the lines in Korea, and his leadership in the field of fine and constructive Americanism.

The citation for "selfless service and noble achievement in the cause of God and country" was presented in the presence of church dignitaries, Legion officials, five members of the New York City Board of Education, and others. Originated in 1950, the first citation went to Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of New York City schools; Bernard Baruch in 1951, and Judge Harold Medina in 1952.

UNIT HISTORIES PRINTED OVERSEAS STILL AVAILABLE

Several military units in service in the ETO in WW2 compiled and published histories before return to the homeland. A few of these are still available from the German publishers, according to word received from Stanley P. Sibley. These include: *Avengers, the Story of the 95 Armored Field Artillery; Daredevil Tankers, 740th Tank Battalion; Victory TD, 628th Tank Destroyer Battalion; 644th Tank Destroyer Battalion; 22nd Fighter Squadron; The 30th in the ETO; 387th AAA AW Battalion; Fire Mission, 71st Armored Field Artillery Battalion*, and perhaps others. Stanley P. Sibley, Nahbollenbach QM Depot, APO 34, care Postmaster, New York, N. Y., will be glad to give information and direct inquirers to the publishers.

'CROSSROADS U. S. A.' FILM READY FOR LEGION SHOWING

A fast-moving, action-packed film, "Crossroads U. S. A."—a drama set in a country service station and featuring an all-Hollywood cast—has been made available for Legion showing. In the person of a frustrated, confused American boy, the story shows what people say, think and do when big issues touching their lives unexpectedly rise before them. The film was produced in 1952, in 16mm or 35mm, sound, black and white, and is timed at 25 minutes. The film is offered to Legion Posts without charge other than return shipping charge. Write Oil Industry Information Committee, 50 West 50th Street, New York 20, N. Y., giving Post number, name of person to receive film, where to send it and estimate of number who will see the showing. Several other films are available from the Oil Industry Information Committee.

SHANGHAI POST IN EXILE OPERATES AS ACTIVE UNIT

Though badgered and pestered by wars and the dispersal of its members to the far reaches of the earth, General Frederick Townsend Ward Post No. 1, Shanghai, China, still maintains its status as an active unit in the Legion organization. It is now operating in exile at Los Angeles, California, under Post Commander C. A. S. Helseth with a total reported membership of 31 on May 1. For more than 20 years this Legion unit served as an American outpost and rallying center at Shanghai. It managed to survive the early wars and Japanese occupation, but was dispersed when the communists came into power in China.

Members of Ward Post managed to smuggle out the colors and other Post property, including a treasury of upwards of \$1,000, which was lodged at the National Headquarters at Indianapolis. Since that time the headquarters of Ward Post has been wherever the Post Commander happened to be. Commander Helseth gets out an occasional chatty newsletter which he sends to members in the homeland and to a dozen or more foreign countries—that is the one means of keeping contact. For old members who have lost contact, the present address is: C. A. S. Helseth, Commander, Richfield Oil Company, 645 South Mariposa Avenue, Los Angeles 5, California.

SURVEY SHOWS VETS WITH NO INCOME IN HOSPITALS

Through its National Rehabilitation program workers The American Legion has now compiled a report of bedside surveys of conditions surrounding admittance of 1,799 so-called non-service-connected veterans to thirteen VA hospitals.

These surveys show that these 1,799 veterans had spent \$959,078.51 in securing private medical and hospital care prior to their admittance to VA hospitals. Of the 1,799 veterans, income stopped in the cases of 963 and an additional 564 were dependent upon the income from their permanent and total disability pensions. Eighty-three percent of the group hospitalized were without income after admission, or were dependent upon income from their Part 3 pensions.

Red Devil Go-Getter

Red Devil Post No. 59, Oak Hill, West Virginia, had a membership of 44 in 1952, but in 1953 the Legion outfit is looking up. Spearheaded by Dr. G. Steele Callison, Assistant Post Adjutant, a drive was put on for new members and revival of old memberships. At last accounts the Post had enrolled 150, nearly double the assigned Department quota, and still going strong. Dr. Callison personally signed up more than one-third of the number.

AVIATORS' POST AWARDS TOP MEDAL TO McGOVERN

Aviators' Post No. 743, New York City, held an official meeting at the Columbia University Club on the evening of May 13 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of powered flight. The guest of honor was Captain Vincent McGovern, U. S. Air Force, who was awarded the Aviators' Valor Medal for his accomplishment as flight commander of "Operation Hopalong," the first trans-oceanic crossing by helicopter. Captain McGovern led two helicopters and three pilots across the North Atlantic from Westover Field, Massachusetts, to Germany in 1952.

The Aviators' Valor Medal is a distinctive award made annually by Aviators' Post to rated Air Force personnel who have accomplished some outstanding aerial achievement.

Presentation of the medal was made by Major Alexander P. de Seversky, a member of the Post. Igor Sikorsky, Engineering Manager of Sikorsky Aircraft—known as "Mr. Helicopter"—was a guest speaker. He lauded the pioneer flight of Captain McGovern as a new mark in aerial service, and particularly in the Air Rescue Service. "The flight proved that helicopters, strategically positioned, are capable of servicing any corner of the globe providing proper refueling facilities are available," he said. Further he declared that "helicopter crews on long overwater flights could, unlike conventional aircraft, materially aid each other in event of operational difficulties. Pilots on such flights could fly contact for as long as they wished thus enabling them to make clear observations, rescues, contacts and exchange of personnel with surface craft. This would render a multitude of other valuable services which no other craft could perform."

The meeting in honor of the 50th anniversary of powered flight and to honor Captain McGovern attracted a capacity attendance. The Air Force, Air National Guard, Royal Air Force, and air arms of the Navy and Coast Guard, as well as officials of commercial airlines and aircraft manufacturing companies were in attendance. Commander James Hoskinson presided.

Denmark Legion at Unveiling

Twenty-five members of Denmark Post No. 3, Copenhagen, Denmark, had a part in the services at the unveiling of the Jo Davidson bust of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Copenhagen on May 5. Legionnaires served as color bearers—the Danish and United States flags—during the service. The ceremony was closed when Post Commander Munck Kastoft placed a wreath at the foot of the memorial.

Garlands for France's Unknown

Memorial Post No. 206, Rochester, New York, placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier of France, in the Arch of Triumph, Paris, on Memorial Day.

★ ★ ★ LEGIONITEMS ★ ★ ★

Harry F. W. Johnson Post No. 379, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, honored its 33 Past Commanders—30 living and three dead—by award of citations at a banquet. Presentation of citations was made by Past Department Commander Charles S. Cook. Posthumous awards were to Caleb S. Kenney, the first Commander in 1920; Earl A. Ziegenfus, 1923, and Harry W. Bader, 1929. . . . Angelica (New York) Post reports a husband and wife team directing the Post for 1953-54—Frank Beckwith was installed as Commander and his wife, Kathleen, as Post Adjutant. . . . In recognition of long and faithful service, Central North Philadelphia (Pennsylvania) Memorial Post No. 692 presented a Life Membership card to Harry R. Fox, Past Post Commander and Past Commander of the 3rd Legion District.

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Four members of Deiman-Gray Post No. 56, Geddes, South Dakota—George Honner, Quincy L. Wright, Clifford G. Cleveland and Ernest Beck, first Commander—were presented 35-year Continuous Membership cards. . . . Past Commander Ray F. Urie, member of Robert J. Williams Post No. 95, Frostproof, Florida, died on January 18, 1953. "He would want his dues paid," said Mrs. Urie weeks later, when she paid 1953 dues to Commander George L. Langford. . . . When WW2 vet Robert A. Francis was installed as Commander of St. Petersburg (Florida) Post No. 14—a 900 member Legion unit—he announced that the Post would actively participate in all Legion and civic programs. He has had 64 active committees at work. This Post appropriates \$1 of each member's dues for the American Legion Hospital for Crippled Children at St. Petersburg, in addition to other financial aid and personal service on the part of members.

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A. M. (Paddy) Driscoll, totally blind WW1 vet, is one of the top membership-getters of M. M. Eberts Post No. 1, Little Rock, Arkansas, and has made the Century Club-enrolled more than 100 members—for 8 consecutive years. With the aid of his seeing-eye dog, Tinka, he has enrolled 325 members for 1953. . . . Unique advantages—maybe opportunities—seem to be offered in election to Post Commander of Women's Post No. 465, Kansas City, Missouri. The Post has had seven Commanders since its organization by young women in 1946—five were "Miss" when they took over the gavel, but were "Mrs." before their term of service expired. . . . When John Morris, Korea War vet, enrolled in Edward L. Griffin Post No. 245, Fowler, California, he became the fourth Morris brother to belong—Richard, Manuel, and Joe, Jr., are WW2 vets.

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Hanging in the home of George W. Cooley, Jr., Post No. 147, Jacksonville,

Florida, is a life-sized oil portrait of George W. Cooley, Jr., for whom the Post is named. The portrait is a recent gift of Artist William F. Becker. . . . Earl J. Watt Post No. 638, Bessemer, Pennsylvania, is completing a \$45,000 Post home, which will be dedicated during the summer. Main hall will have a seating capacity of about 400; meeting rooms and club facilities in the basement. The "Veterans Memorial Home" will also serve as a community center—donated labor and material given by Legionnaires and friends saved several thousand dollars in its construction. . . . Department of Agriculture Post No. 36, Washington, D. C., carries on an active blood donor campaign as a year-round activity. Eight top donors were recently honored at a luncheon and presentation of certificates: Evlan E. Brown, 43 pints donated; Leonard Carroway, 40; George E. Suduth, 28; Ralph F. Raymond, 27; Ralph B. Nestler, 19; Walter W. John, 20; Stanley Loomis, 11, and James G. Lyon, 10. Honor awards were presented by Post Commander Edward F. Seiller. National Legislative Director Miles Kennedy was the guest speaker at the luncheon meeting.

LIFE CARD IN HOME POST GIVEN TO FINANCE CHIEF



William J. Dwyer, Cortland, New York, (right), Chairman of the Legion's National Finance Commission, was "carded" by the Cortland County American Legion organization at a meeting held on May 6. In recognition of his years of devoted labor in the Post, County, District, Department and National levels of the Legion, his home county gave him a Life Membership in his own outfit—Cortland City Post No. 489. Presentation was made by County Commander Paul L. Lang, (left, above). Chairman Dwyer has served as Post, County and District Commander, as Department Vice Commander; Chairman of some dozens of Department Committees; Treasurer of the Department of New York since 1945, and a member of the National Finance Commission for six years, the last three of which he has served as Chairman.

Isaac Gimbel Post No. 1206, New York City, and the Gimbel store organization paid honor to Past Commander Aaron Lief when he completed his 20th blood donation of one pint at each take. In addition to his blood donor work, Past Commander Lief has visited wounded and sick veterans in hospitals once a week since 1938. . . . Billy Young Post No. 158, Goodman, Mississippi, claims a record for Legionnaire James Grady Jacob. He has served as Commander of three Posts: Roy Lammons No. 7, Yazoo City; Preston Hudson No. 10, Durant, and Billy Young No. 158, Goodman; has served as District Commander in three Districts; Department Grave Registration Chairman since 1936; Department Vice Commander, and has served on the National Veterans Preference Committee, and the National Graves Registration Committee, and on numerous Post and Department Committees. A teacher for 37 years, Legionnaire Jacob has served as Principal of the Goodman Consolidated school for 10 years.

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Legionnaire Tom R. Wyles, member of Highland Park (Illinois) Post No. 145, has been awarded the Certificate of Appreciation for Patriotic Civilian Service by the Department of the Army. For 34 years Legionnaire Wyles has been a leading force in the Military Training Association, and has served as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War. . . . Gladstone Post, Chicago, Illinois, is disposing of its drum and bugle corps equipment, drums, and cymbals. Interested Posts write John M. Hough, Sr., 6328 Huntington Street, Chicago 30, Illinois. . . . Viviana Cronin Post No. 119, Butte, Montana, the only all-women Legion Post in the Department, recently initiated four new members who served as nurses with the United Nations forces in the Korean War. Mrs. John B. McClelland is Commander of the Post. . . . At its "Old Timers Night," Lowe-McFarlane Post No. 14, Shreveport, Louisiana, presented 20 35-Year Continuous Membership cards to members; 15 30-Year cards; 36 25-Year, and 75 20-Year Cards, for a total of 146. Another group of 2,500 whose membership range from 5 to 20 years will receive their cards later. Present membership of the Post exceeds 6,300.

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Sparked by Yosemite (California) Post No. 258 a drive for blood donors is an annual program, and from a resident population of 1,000 in Yosemite National Park the annual take is from 100 to 130 pints. Fresno send a mobile blood bank. The Post has 40 members, 20 of whom live in the National Park, says Past Commander Leroy J. Rust. . . . Governor Samuel Wilder King of Hawaii, charter member of Honolulu Post No. 1, received his 35-year button at a gala party given in his honor by the Oahu County Council. . . . George P. Dovolos and his WW2 veterans son, Nicholas, owners of a restaurant at Perry, Pennsylvania, have given free meals to more than 4,000 service men, continuing a practice started in 1941.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Society of the 1st Division—85th annual reunion, New York City, Sept. 11-13, New Yorker Hotel. Info from Society of the 1st Div., Box 1529, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

1st Armored Div. Assn.—6th annual reunion, Washington, D. C., Aug. 28-30; Shoreham Hotel. Details from 1st Armored Div. Assn., 1529 18th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

2nd (Indian Head) Div. Assn.—32nd reunion, Boston, Mass., July 23-25. Info from Natl. Hdqrs., 2nd Div. Assn., 116 N. 3rd St., Camden 2, N. J.

Society of the 3rd (Marne) Infantry Div., (both WWs and Korea)—34th annual convention, Chicago, Ill., July 12-15. Contact Edward J. Butler, Hotel Sherman, Clark and Randolph Sts., Chicago, Ill.

3rd (Spearhead) Armored Div. Assn.—6th annual convention, Milwaukee, Wis., July 23-25. Details from Paul W. Corrigan, Natl. Secy., 80 Federal St., Boston 10, Mass., or M. Stuart Goldin, Commercial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

4th (Ivy) Div. Assn.—Annual reunion, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27-29; Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Contact Silvio D. D'Anella, Chairman, 752 S. 8th St., Philadelphia 47, Pa.

5th (Red Diamond) Div., (both WWs)—33rd annual reunion, New York City, Sept. 5-7; Hotel New Yorker. Info from John B. Morier, Chairman, 5 W. 63rd St., New York City 23, N. Y.

6th (Red Star) Infantry Div. Assn., (both WWs)—Convention, Kansas City, Mo., July 16-18; Continental Hotel. Info from Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Phillips, Convention representatives, 4242 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo., or H. A. Sauleen, Secy-Treas., 5325 Hiawatha Ave., Minneapolis 17, Minn.

7th (Lucky Seventh) Armored Div. Assn.—Annual reunion, Newark, N. J., Aug. 21-23; Hotel Douglas. Details from J. Edward McCarrick, 55 S. Orator Parkway, East Orange, N. J.

8th (Thundering Herd) Armored Div. Assn.—Annual reunion, Philadelphia, Pa., July 3-5; Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Write Daniel H. Hahn, Jr., Chairman, 529 Forrest Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa.

9th Infantry Div. Assn.—8th annual convention, Washington, D. C., July 16-18; Hotel Statler. Contact Stan Cohen, Natl. Secy-Treas., P.O. Box 428, Jersey City 3, N. J.

11th (Thunderbolt) Armored Div.—11th national convention and reunion, New York City, Aug. 13-15; Hotel Roosevelt. For details write Bill Peters, 97-17 129th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

12th (Hellcat) Armored Div. Assn.—7th annual reunion, Detroit, Mich., Aug. 27-30; Hotel Statler. Write William W. Hawkins, Exec. Secy., 1086 Geneva Ave., Columbus 8, Ohio.

16th Armored Div.—Annual reunion, Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 14-16; Hotel Hollenden. Write Lester Bennett, Chairman, 5820 Recamper Dr., Toledo 13, Ohio.

24th (Victory) Inf. Div.—Reunion, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 14-16. Info from Allyn Miller, Vice Pres., 737 E. Livingston Ave., Columbus 5, Ohio.

25th Infantry Div. (all personnel)—Annual reunion, Washington, D. C., Aug. 7-9; Hotel Statler. Info from G. J. Check, Colonel, Inf., Office Chief of Legislative Liaison, Dept. of Army, Washington 25, D. C.

27th Div. Assn., (both WWs)—33rd annual reunion, Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 9-10. For info and copy of The Orion Gallivanter write Natl. Hdqrs., 27th Div. Assn., P.O. Box 1493, Albany, N. Y.

Society of the 28th (Keystone) Div., (both WWs)—Convention, Harrisburg, Pa., July 22-25. Reservations from Robert Laskowski, 18 S. Market Sq., Harrisburg, Pa.

29th (Blue and Gray) Div., (both WWs)—Annual reunion, New York City, Sept. 4-7; Hotel Statler. Details from Donald N. Sheldon, 30 Atkins Ave., Brooklyn 8, N. Y.

30th (Old Hickory) Inf. Div. Assn.—7th annual reunion, Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 20-22. Details from John P. Carbin, Jr., Exec. Secy., P.O. Box B, Bergen Sta., Jersey City, N. J.

32nd (Red Arrow) Div. Assn., (both WWs)—Annual reunion, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 5-7. Info from Walter W. Jennerjahn, Chairman, 32nd Memorial Bldg., 774 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 2, Wis.

37th (Buckeye) Div. Vets. Assn.—35th annual reunion, Akron, Ohio, Sept. 5-7; Hotel Mayflower. Info from 37th Div. Hdqrs., 21 W. Broad St., 1101 Wyandotte Bldg., Columbus 15, Ohio.

41st (Sunset) Infantry Div.—Reunion, Olympia, Wash., Aug. 15-16. Details from 41st Div. Post No. 165, American Legion, 526 N.W. Broadway, Portland 9, Oregon.

42nd (Rainbow) Div. Veterans, (both WWs)—35th annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., July 11-14; Hotel Sheraton. Contact for reunion, Sydney C. Anderson, Gen. Chm., 3015 Thayer St., Evanston, Ill., other Rainbow matters, R. Allen Gibbons, Natl. Secy., Box 342, Roanoke 3, Va.

69th Inf. Div. Assn.—Annual reunion, New York City, Aug. 21-23; Hotel Statler. Info from Pierce Rice, Room 404, 109 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

75th Inf. Div. Vet. Assn.—National convention, Washington, D. C., Aug. 14-16; Hotel Washington. Write John McBurney, Secy., 5822 E. 14th St., Kansas City, Mo.

80th (Blue Ridge) Div. Vets. Assn., (both WWs)—Annual reunion, Roanoke, Va., July 23-26;

Hotel Roanoke. Write H. F. Collette, Res. Secy., 302 Plaza Bldg., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

82nd (All American) Airborne Div.—7th annual convention, Akron, Ohio, July 3-5; Mayflower Hotel. Info from John J. Nero, Secy., 678 Shook Drive, Akron 19, Ohio.

83rd (Thunderbolt) Inf. Div. Assn.—7th annual convention, Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 20-22; Hotel Hollenden. Info from 83rd Inf. Div. Assn., 1435 Clark St., Pittsburgh 21, Pa.

88th (Blue Devils) Inf. Div. Assn.—6th annual convention, Boston, Mass., Aug. 13-16, Sheraton Plaza Hotel. Info and reservations from Joe Cooper, Chairman, P.O. Box 156, Brighton, Mass.

89th (Middle West) Div. Veterans, (both WWs)—Reunion, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 31-Sept. 3, during Legion National Convention. Write Daniel Bartlett, Chairman, 506 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

90th (Tough 'Ombres) Div. Assn., (Midwest)—Reunion, Fargo, N. Dak. Sept. 26; American Legion Club. Write Thomas J. Ameson, Treas., Box 962, Minneapolis 1, Minn.

92nd (Buffalo) Div. Vets. Assn., (both WWs)—Reunion, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 6-8; headquarters 5745 So. State St. For details contact Jesse L. Carter, Commander, 6223 1/2 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

94th Div. Assn., (WW2)—Reunion, New York City, July 23-26; Hotel New Yorker. Details from Bernard Frank, Chairman, Commonwealth Bldg. Allentown, Pa.

95th Inf. Div. Assn.—4th annual reunion, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 25-27; Hotel Plankinton. Info from 95th Inf. Div. Assn., P.O. Box 1274, Chicago 90, Ill.

99th (Battle Babies) Infantry Div.—Reunion, Washington, D. C., July 18-20; Mayflower Hotel. Info from James A. Fennie, Secy., 100 Rosary Ave., Lackawanna, N. Y.

102nd (Ozark) Inf. Div.—Reunion, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 7-9; Hotel Sherman. Info from Earl F. Hooper, Secy-Treas., 51 Highland Ave., Port Washington, N. Y.

104th (Timberwolf) Infantry Div. Assn.—8th annual reunion, Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 5-7; Hotel Hollenden. Write John J. Kristofik, Secy., 2280 W. 41st St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.

106th (Golden Lion) Inf. Div.—7th annual reunion, Columbus, Ohio, July 24-26; Hotel Fort Hayes. Contact D. B. Frampton, Jr., Chairman, 1201 Huntington Bank Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

338th Bombardment Group (H) Assn.—4th annual reunion, Bedford Springs, Pa., July 2-4; Bedford Springs Hotel. Information from Lloyd Long, Secy., 383 Adams St., Tonawanda, N. Y.

Co. B, 540th Engineers—8th annual reunion, 15 Weber Court, Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 4. Details from Malcolm Kay, 15 Weber Ct., Brooklyn, N. Y.

904th FA Bn.—Reunion, Chicago, Ill., July 4-6; Hotel Maryland. Write Eugene Maurey, Jr., Pres., 2452 E. 72nd St., Chicago 49, Ill.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS APRIL 30, 1953

ASSETS

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Cash on hand and on deposit.... | \$ 770,374.36 |
| Receivables | 269,756.21 |
| Inventories | 413,555.74 |
| Invested Funds | 1,056,358.11 |
| Permanent Trusts: | |
| Overseas Graves Decoration | |
| Trust Fund | \$ 253,779.30 |
| Employees' Retirement | |
| Trust Fund | 1,269,207.55 |
| Real Estate | 973,972.65 |
| Furniture and Fixtures, | |
| less Depreciation | 274,379.10 |
| Deferred Charges | 61,745.65 |
| | <u>\$5,343,128.67</u> |

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Current Liabilities | \$ 299,822.18 |
| Funds restricted as to use..... | 96,810.59 |
| Deferred Income | 1,317,033.29 |
| Permanent Trusts: | |
| Overseas Graves Decoration | |
| Trust | \$ 253,779.30 |
| Employees' Retirement | |
| Trust | 1,269,207.55 |
| Net Worth: | |
| Restricted Capital: | |
| Reserve Fund .. | 23,464.13 |
| Restricted Fund.. | 17,339.98 |
| Reserve for construction | |
| Wash. Office.. | 47,901.16 |
| Real Estate | 973,972.65 |
| Reserve for Rehabili- | |
| tation | 317,941.07 |
| Reserve for Child | |
| Welfare | 20,627.54 |
| | <u>1,401,846.53</u> |
| Unrestricted Capital: | |
| Excess of Income over | |
| Expense | 704,629.23 |
| | <u>\$5,343,128.67</u> |

Co. L, 152nd Infantry—38th Div.—Annual reunion, Warsaw, Ind., July 12; Fair Grounds. Write Clarence W. DeTurk, Box 28, Winona Lake, Ind.

"F" Association, (Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard Firefighters)—Reunion, Muncie, Ind., July 16-18. Details from Wm. J. Mignery, Secy., Ontonagon, Mich.

Motor Transport Corps No. 400 Co.—18th reunion, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 18-19; Alms Hotel. Info from Fred J. Warren, Secy., 2232 Jefferson St., Muskegon Heights, Mich.

314th Infantry Assn., WW2—7th annual reunion, New York City, July 24-26; Park Sheraton Hotel. Write John Grudzien, 93-17 Roosevelt Ave., Jackson Heights, N. Y., or Theodore J. Romeo, 125-03 107th Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

313th Infantry Assn., 79th Div.—Annual convention, Chicago, Ill., July 24-26; Hotel Sherman. Details from Lester N. Siebenaler, Secy-Treas., RR 1, Bryan, Ohio.

Co. E, 145th Inf., 37th Div.—Reunion, Springfield, Ill., July 25-26; Illinois State Fair Grounds. Write Charles E. (Chuck) Hart, 1125 So. Oakdale, Springfield, Ill.

Co. H, 319th Inf., 80th Div., (WW1)—Annual reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 26; Kenwood Park. Info from W. B. Hayden, Secy-Treas., 44 Academy Ave., Pittsburgh 28, Pa.

Co. A, 160th Inf., 40th Div., (WW2)—Reunion, Anderson, Ind., July 26; Mound State Park. Contact Abbott Ashcraft, Brandenburg, Ky., or Lawrence Blue, Cerro Gordo, Ill.

1721st MM and 798th ARM, Or1 Sec., Hq. Sq. 34th Air Depot Group—3rd annual reunion, St. Paul, Neb., July 31-Aug. 1; American Legion Club. Write Leonard F. Nesiba, St. Paul, Neb.

Co. C, 805th TD Bn.—Reunion, Indiana, Pa., Aug. 1; VFW Country Club. Info from Francis Harper, Jr., P. O. Box 284, Indiana, Pa.

761st FA Bn., (WW2)—Reunion, Irwin, Pa., Aug. 1-2; VFW Post Home. Write Dave Vigo, 220 E. Myer Ave., New Castle, Pa.

224th Airborne Medical Co., 17th Airborne Div.—7th annual reunion, Eldorado, Ill., Aug. 2; American Legion Hall. Details from Harry Cotter, Eldorado, Ill.

American Div. Ordnance Cos.—4th annual reunion, Wisconsin Dells, Wis., Aug. 6-9; Chula Vista Resort. Contact Max H. Hange, 275 W. Chestnut St., Akron 7, Ohio.

160th WAC Co.—10th anniversary of going overseas, reunion, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 7-8; LaSalle Hotel. Info and reservations from Mildred Albione, 7833 Marquette Ave., Chicago 49, Ill.

699th Ord. HM Co., (Tk)—3rd reunion, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 7-9; Claypool Hotel. Contact Al Coffin, 530 N. Rames Ave., Plainfield, Ind.; Bob Williams, 4515 Evanston Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., or Bob Sheetz, 1129 Meade St., Reading, Pa.

3459th Ord. (MAM) Co.—1st annual reunion, Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 7-9; Harrisburg Hotel. Details and reservations from Robert Eckert, 4111 N. Reese St., Philadelphia, Pa., or John C. Floyd, RD 2, Box 110, Aliquippa, Pa.

749th Railway Opn. Bn.—Reunion, Seattle, Wash., Aug. 14-15; Benjamin Franklin Hotel. Contact Don Gothard, 84 Dana Ave., Columbus 8, Ohio.

977th Engineer Maintenance Co.—8th annual reunion, Tolchester Beach, Md., Aug. 14-16; Hotel Tolchester. Info from Linden J. Bush, P.O. Box 284, Charles Town, W. Va.

USS Kidd and USS Black Assns.—5th annual joint convention, New York City, Aug. 14-16; Hotel Governor Clinton. Write Harold Manning, 310 E. 8th St., Kewanee, Ill.

Richfield Aviation School, Waco, Texas, (WW1)—Reunion, Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 14-15. Contact H. E. Bassford, 1515 Mill Creek Way, Salt Lake City, or Wm. E. Beigel, 312 Northwest Dr., Kansas City 16, Mo.

27th Armored Inf. Bn., 9th Armored Div.—2nd annual mid-west reunion, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 22; Hotel President. Info from Phil Dunn, 800 E. 21st St., Wichita, Kans.

Co. K, 22nd Engineers, (WW1)—29th annual reunion, Charleston, Ill., Aug. 23; Morton Park. Write Fay S. Alexander, RR 3, Ashland, Ohio.

309th Engineers Assn. and Ladies Auxiliary—29th annual reunion, Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 28-29; Gibson Hotel. Write George Stoner, Secy-Treas., Box 52, Manchester, Tenn., or Russ Henderly, Pres., 1925 Wayland, Norwood 12, Ohio.

537th Ordnance HM Co., FA—7th annual reunion, New York City, Aug. 22; Hotel Victoria. Details from James McGrath, Chairman, 35 Elberta Ave., Trumbull 19, Conn., or Bill Lang, Secy., 26 Lauf St., Worcester, Mass.

835th Engineers Avn. Bn.—Reunion, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 29; DeSoto Hotel. Info from C. H. (Red) Hare, 77 Wilder Terrace, Rochester 12, N. Y.

American Balloon Corps Veterans—22nd annual reunion, Belleville, Ill., (near St. Louis, Mo.), Aug. 29-Sept. 1; Hotel Belleville. For details write J. Wilbur Haynes, Personnel Officer, 4007 Farnam St., Omaha 3, Neb.

50th Inf., 13th Inf., and Camp Rochambeau—Reunion, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 31-Sept. 3 during Legion Natl. Convention. Contact James G. Smith, 1508 Jefferson St., Quincy, Ill.

World Wars Tank Corps Assn.—Reunion, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 31-Sept. 3 during Legion Natl. Convention. Address inquiries to Tom White, National Adjutant, 708 N. Wallace St., Indianapolis, Ind.

(Continued on page 36)

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

257th Platoon, 3rd Marine Div., (WW2): recalled 1950, in 1st Casual Co., Camp Pendleton, Cal.—Will anyone who remembers my late husband, *Walter P. Willis, Jr.*, please write; need help to complete claim for pension. Mrs. June Wittig, Shell Rock, Iowa.

SS Salt Lake City—Would like to hear from shipmates who remember back injury suffered by *Electrician Mate 3/c Francis Kolivosky* while ship was being repaired at Pearl Harbor in 1943. Write Edward F. Loughrea, County Vet. Service Officer, Grand Rapids, Minn.

Station Hospital, Daniel Field, Augusta, Ga.—Will the Chiroprapist at this station between 1942 and late 1943, and First Sergeant who gave me a lift to allergy clinic, Oliver General Hospital, please write. Claim pending. Francis P. Mudge, 133-20 Roosevelt Ave., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

813th AAF Base Unit (WAC)—Will Capt. Dorothy McClure, formerly Warrensburg, Mo., and Mankato, Minn., or anyone who knows her present address, please write. Need help on insurance claim. Helen I. Ligos, 1012 Elgin Ave., Joliet, Ill.

Co. B, 20th Inf., 6th Div.—Need to contact Capt. Black, former CO, believed to live in Montana, and Platoon Sgt. Koons, formerly Iowa, for statements regarding varicose veins developed by *Blaine Perkins* while training at Fort Leonard Wood in July, 1941. Write Henry E. Cotnam, 200 W. Clarendon Dr., Dallas, Texas.

Battery C, 794th AAA AW Bn.—Will anyone who remembers *Eddie L. Pruitt's* leg and back injury in France or Germany in 1944-45; also being sent back to hospital at Rome, Ga., for treatment, please write. Need statement to complete claim of widow and small son. Mrs. Fleetwood W. Pruitt, P.O. Box 428, Mebane, N. C.

706th EPD Co.—Will Capt. Johnson, MC, who treated me, or any member of the Co. who remembers injury to my right hand while unloading pipe from box car at Ledo, Assam, India, please write. Statements needed to establish service connection. Leonard J. Quillan, VA Center, Co. No. 1, Dayton, Ohio.

MD, NYD, Philadelphia, Pa.—(Jan. until Sept., 1926). Need to hear from Justice T. Bowling, Elmer P. Gorre or any others who remember when I fell in barracks and injured my arm. Need statements. Write James B. Giles, Ashland St., Hickman, Ky.

2222nd Truck Co.—Need to locate John Baldini and Willie Williams; stationed at Compiegne, France, in WW2. Statements needed for pending claim. Norman J. Rosekrans, 23 Hibbard Ave., Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Sq. A, 50th Air Base Unit, Hammer Field, Cal.—Urgently need to hear from Cpl. Charles Blum, Sgt. Phil Diebert, Lt. Wm. Little, Capt. Art Miller, Major Ross, M.D., Sgt. Harry Goorabian, and Cpl. Willard Toombs. Need statements. Nicky Sardone, K-7 Dunlap Homes, Perth Amboy, N. J.

148th Truck Bn.—Will Frank Herget and Robert Stoddard, ex-New York; Keefer or Kiefer, ex-San Antonio, Texas, or others of the Bn. who know of accident and my injury while stationed on Tinian Island in 1945. Please write; statements needed. Ralph Franklin Ludlam, Box 32, Huntsville, Texas.

USS Pensacola—Urgently need to hear from shipmates of my son, *Weyman J. Majette*, *Fireman 2/c*, killed on board ship Nov. 30, 1942, and particularly those who know about his application for Government insurance. Need help to prove insurance and other claim. Mrs. Adeline M. Butler, 2110 N. 23rd Road, Boise, Idaho.

Battery B, 178th FA Bn.—Will service comrades of my late husband, *Pfc. Albert L. Spence*, please write; need assistance in proving service connection for widow's pension. Mrs. Mildred M. Spence, RFD 1, Pink Hill, N. C.

Evacuation Hospital No. 1, (WW1)—Will anyone who knows the present address of Perry G. Maranville, please write; need statement to support claim. Ralph S. White, 1765 Mt. Diablo Ave., Stockton, Cal.

Great Lakes Training Station and Pensacola, Fla., Naval Air Base, 1919-1921—Need to locate Lt. Harry B. Blazer, CO Training Bn.; Samuel Lyons, San Pedro, Cal.; Erskin Sherran, Jasper, Ala.; Edward DeWise, Dothan, Ala.; L. L. Nodine, Albany, N. Y.; C. B. Chandler, Birmingham, Ala.; and Dr. Stafford, Illinois. Claim pending; need statements. Perry E. Sperlin, Clewiston, Fla.

Anti-Tank Co., 422nd Infantry Regt.—Will any service comrade of the late *S/Sgt. Douglas S. Walker* who knows of operation on ear or treatment for ear condition during service, please write. Statements needed for claim of widow and four children. Address Reuben B. Garnett, Asst. State Service Officer, 620 University St., Seattle 1, Wash.

USS PC 1137, USS Munnargo, USS Vestal—Will shipmates of the late *Ernest J. Statkus*, *Chief Boatswain's Mate*, who know of his injury when he fell down a manhole, please write. Statements needed to prove service connection for claim of widow and four children. Write Robert H. Schermerhorn, Claims Officer, Charles Roth Post No. 692, American Legion, 1034½ Lake St., Oak Park, Ill.

Camp Patrick Henry Station Hospital, Newport News, Va., (Jan., 1944), and Co. 3, 21st Regt., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., (Oct. 1943)—Will Major Karp, orthopedic surgeon, and Lt. Evelyn Headick, who gave diathermy treatment at Station Hospital, please write. Also Lt. Helen Walsh, CO WAC, who helped pick me up when injured by running into a stake at Fort Oglethorpe. Need help to establish claim. Ethel V. Hofstra, Ward A GR. W. Veterans Administration Center, Los Angeles 25, Cal.

Co. D, 56th Bn., 12th Regt., Camp Fannin, Texas—Will anyone who remembers me in service, please write. Need statements to establish claim. Platoon leader was Lt. Bates, 1st Lt. McKee was CO. Address R. L. Reeves, Box 133, Mobeetie, Texas.

43rd Gen. Hospital, Med. Corps, Camp Livingston, La.—Must have help to establish claim; will men who served with me above station July, 1942, to April, 1943, please write. George R. Barbeau, 601 S. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles 5, Cal.

Hdqrs. Co., 273rd Infantry—Will William Fustine, Jerry Marchese, Louis Biaggio and others who were in the hospital with me at Camp Shelby, Miss., Sept.-Nov. 1943, please write. Help needed to establish service connection. Joseph A. Gheri, 35 Baxter Place, Pittsburgh 21, Pa.

442nd QM TRT Co.—Need to hear from Capt. Nixon, Lt. Scurrin and others who know of a truck wreck I had in France in 1944. Claim pending. Monell Henry, 1246 N. 16th St., St. Louis 6, Mo.

Battery B, 133rd FA Bn., 36th Div.—Will Sanieski (only Polish boy in Battery) please write; statement urgently needed for claim. C. A. Hinson, 11 Conn St., Woburn, Mass.

118th Ry. Engineers, later 65th Engineers, (WW1)—Will Lt. Edward M. Walsh, Co. K; John Fesden or any others who know of my late husband, *Paul John Prosser*, being gassed and having flu at Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., 1917-18, please write. Statements needed to prove claim. Mrs. Teresa N. Prosser, 427 Neck St., North Weymouth 91, Mass.

MG Co., 4th Inf., 3rd Div.—Will men of this company, especially Pvts. Mehan and Sullivan, who remember when I was gassed and then buried by a big shell, please write at once. Need statements badly. Holloman Hastings, Mountain View, Ark.

3rd Bn., 32nd Inf. Regt., 7th Div.—Need to locate Dr. Alexander Ling, Dr. Kenneth Curwin (Kerwin), Dr. Diamond, T/5 Medcalf or others who have knowledge of ambulance wreck near Seoul, Korea, November, 1946. Statements needed for claim of *Bivion E. Murphy, Jr.* Address John N. Marbury, AdjL, Auburn Post No. 258, Auburn, Ky.

383rd Bomb Group (H), or 540th Bomb Sq.—Will men who served with *James M. Cronke* in England during WW2, and anyone who knows of him being in Hospital 802, Salisbury, England, please write to James R. Branton, Service Officer, VFW Post 7590, Box 65, Orting, Wash.

Co. F, 343rd Regt., 36th Inf. Div.—Will men who served with me in Germany in 1944-45 please write. Need verification of service connection for claim. Joe Swinsinski, 152 S. 7th St., Steubenville, Ohio.

Battery B, 41st FA, 3rd Div., (WW2)—Urgently need to hear from Vernon J. Hull, ex-Catskill, N. Y., who will remember my leg wound and ear trouble. Statement needed. George L. Sponsler, Harrisonville, Pa.

Santa Ana, Cal.—Will officers and men who served with me, Air Force, at Santa Ana in 1944 who have knowledge of an injury that I sustained while there, please write. Kenneth Gookins, (2nd Lt., USAFR), 1646 Hoge Ave., Zanesville, Ohio.

Leo P. Bergstreser—Will anyone who knew my late husband, *Leo P. Bergstreser*, served with him overseas, know of his shrapnel wounds, and also being in hospital in England, please write. Need help to establish claim for widow's pension. Mrs. Dorothy Bergstreser, Box 212, Flaxton, N. Dak.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

(Continued from page 35)

144th Construction Bn., Co. D and CBU 629—Reunion, New York City, Sept. 4-5. Contact Jess Newcomer, 142 Maple St., Manchester, Pa.

USS Owen, (DD 536)—Reunion, Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 4-7; Hotel Allerton. Write Edward M. Perence, 5703 Velma Ave., Parma 29, Ohio.

Battery D, 80th FA, 7th Div., (WW1)—Reunion, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 5. Contact Frank C. Grieves, Secy., 3931 N. Percy St., Philadelphia 40, Pa.

555th AAA Bn.—Reunion, Omaha, Neb., Sept. 5-7; Hotel Paxton. Info from Neal McBeth, Stromsburg, Neb.

61st Railway Engineers Assn., (WW1)—Annual reunion, Altoona, Pa., Sept. 5-7; Penn-Alto Hotel. Write Albert P. Dively, Pres., 2000 1st Ave., Altoona, Pa.

Co. I, 517th Parachute Inf., 17th Airborne Div.—5th annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5-7; Congress Hotel. Inquiries to Dean C. Swem, Chairman, 402 Main St., Buchanan, Mich.

189th Ambulance Co. Assn.—4th annual reunion, Boston, Mass., Sept. 5-7; Hotel Bradford. Contact Austin Brough, 2451 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia 33, Pa., or Charles Blais, 83 Loring St., Winthrop 52, Mass.

MISSING IN KOREA

Heavy Mortar Co., 31st Infantry—My son, *Pfc. Carroll Jack Simrell*, was reported missing Nov. 30, 1950; will greatly appreciate any word about him, or from anyone who knows the circumstances of his disappearance. Also would like to hear from parents of men in same company. Mrs. Lillie Simrell, 123 West Olive St., Eldorado Springs, Mo.

Co. B, 5th Inf. Regt. RCT—My son, *Pvt. Anthony Mattucci*, missing in action, Punch Bowl area, June 20, 1952; will anyone who has information about him, or any knowledge of his whereabouts please write his anxious mother. Mrs. P. Mattucci, 230 E. 67th St., New York 21, N. Y.

Co. E, 9th Inf. Regt., 2nd Div.—Will anyone having information as to the whereabouts of *Pfc. Joseph Cook*, missing in Poyang River area since Sept. 1, 1950, please write Mrs. P. McDonald, 40 Arlington Ave., Newark, N. J.

Battery C, 99th FA, or 8th Repl. Co.—Will anyone who has any information about *Pvt. Lewis W. Ebernicle*, who was reported missing at Unson, Nov. 2, 1950, please write his father. Lewis Ebernicle, Route 4, Anderson, S. C.

Battery C, 38th FA Bn., 2nd Div.—*Sgt. Richard L. Franklin* was reported missing Feb. 13, 1951, at Wonson; name was released as prisoner by enemy soon after capture; known to have been alive in April, 1951, but name not on PW list given out in Dec., 1951. Any word about him will be appreciated. Please write. Mrs. Richard L. Franklin, Route 2, Vian, Okla.

Co. G, 38th Inf. Regt., 2nd Div.—Anxiously awaiting word about my son, *Cpl. Mazic L. Gibson*, reported missing Nov. 28, 1950, near Unbong-dong; will anyone who knows anything at all about him, or what happened to him, please write. Any word will be greatly appreciated. Mrs. Thedo Gibson, R. 2, Mullins, S. C.

Co. A, 2nd Engineers (C) Bn., 2nd Div.—Mother will greatly appreciate any information from men who knew or were with *Pfc. Michael W. Flaherty* when reported missing at Kunuri, Dec. 1, 1950. Please write. Mrs. John M. Flaherty, 3 Center St., North Adams, Mass.

Co. C, 32nd Inf. Regt.—*Pfc. Robert A. Best, Jr.*, was reported missing Dec. 2, 1950, in the Chosin Reservoir area; no other word; not on PW list. Anyone who knows anything about him, or what happened to him, will help ease anxiety by writing his mother. Any word will be appreciated. Mrs. J. L. Thompson, 225 South St., Oconomowoc, Wis.

Hq. Korean Military Advisory Group (KMAG), assigned to 9th South Korean Div.—We will be deeply grateful to anyone who can give us word about our son, *Capt. Baxter L. Baker, Jr.*, missing since May 18, 1951, after road-block engagement near Hyon-ni; is probably a prisoner in one of the Chinese or North Korean prison camps. Probably some returned soldier or released prisoner can give us some information about him. Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Baker, Sr., 2200 Beverly Drive, Charlotte 7, N. C.

Co. F, 25th Inf.—I would like to hear from anyone who knew my son, *Pfc. Earl A. Brown*, or was with him when he was reported missing Sept. 3, 1950. Please write. Edwin H. Brown, 166 Johnson St., Pittston, Pa.

32nd Inf. Regt., 7th Div.—*Cpl. J. D. (Jack) McLendon* was reported missing on July 19, 1952; anyone who has information about him is asked to write his father. B. W. McLendon, Morton, Texas.

Co. L, 5th Inf. Regt.—My son, *1st Lt. Malcolm A. Robison*, was reported missing Oct. 5, 1952, around Punch Bowl area; last seen on hill known as Green Knob. Will anyone who knows anything about him, please write. Mrs. Inez Robison, Box 84, Honea Path, S. C.

Co. A, 2nd Engineers (C) Bn.—*Pfc. Paul E. T. McCoy*, missing since Dec. 1, 1950, unofficially reported prisoner; last seen defending road-block near Kunu-ri; will greatly appreciate word from any source about him; perhaps some released prisoner has some good news for me. Write his mother, Mrs. Louie Dell McCoy, Rt. 2, Ravenswood, W. Va.

Co. A, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cav. Div.—Our son, *Pfc. Robert E. Titus*, was reported missing July 16, 1950; will anyone who knows anything at all about him please write his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Titus, 124 So. Barclay St., Fairmont, Ind.

Co. C, 2nd Engineers (C) Bn.—Will anyone who knows about our son, *Cpl. Earl C. Stiles*, reported missing Dec. 1, 1950, near Suncheon, please write; name not on PW list. Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Stiles, 501 S. 24th St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Co. I, 17th Inf. RCT, 7th Div.—Will appreciate hearing from anyone who knew my son, *Cpl. Robert Terry*, reported missing since Nov., 1951; not on PW list. Also would like to hear from parents or others who have loved ones missing in same patrol. Please write. Mrs. Wm. Terry, Adrian, Minn.

Hq. Co., 23rd Inf., 2nd Div.—Would like to hear from anyone who knew or has information about *Pvt. Sam Nelson, Jr.*, missing since May 18, 1951, near Hangye. Also would like to contact comrade in Fort Dodge vicinity who was with him when reported missing. Mr. and Mrs. Sam Nelson, Humboldt, Iowa.

Will The Veterans Fight The Next War Too?

(Continued from page 19)

Many factors of our military manpower are often mentioned in top-level discussions, such as (1) *fairness* to the men who have served once; (2) the *cost* of making and keeping and using an adequate reserve; (3) the minimum *size* of the trained manpower reserve that we must have to assure the national safety and back up our agreements with other powers, and (4) the necessity to *keep on the home front* those civilians whose skills would be most needed at home in a military crisis.

The first of these we have ignored. The second and third we have gambled with. The fourth we apply to non-veterans but not to veterans.

Between 1946 and the Korea war, we faced the vast threat of a major war with Russia, and during all that time we were committed to the UN "stop-aggression-anywhere" policy.

We had the opportunity to train 4,500,000 non-veterans reserves during those four years. Except for a handful of volunteer reserves, we trained exactly none. We trimmed our armed forces; we drafted 30,200 men to fill holes in the occupation forces, and we wrecked our voluntary reserve system.

Upon whom, then, did we rely for our clearly seen military needs, should a crisis have arisen?

The crisis did arise—in Korea. Then we hurriedly committed 640,000 War II veterans to involuntary duty and thus escaped being pushed off Asia. But the recall of these veterans was not a "regrettable necessity." It was a clear expression of our policy of the previous four years. The North Koreans started the war. But it was ourselves, long committed to a stop-aggression policy, who had no trained reserves to fall back upon to stop aggression except the veterans of an earlier war.

During all those four years we said nothing and did nothing to find men to back up our military commitments—except quietly to rely upon the veterans. Fairness had nothing to do with our manpower policies.

How about the preservation of civilian skills for home front needs? This has been recognized under the draft, where it applies to non-veterans.

However, during the years 1946-1950, the War II veterans were acquiring increasingly the skills to man our farms, factories, colleges, drawing boards, mines, hospitals, railroads, etc. When the day came that we needed the veterans we called upon them wholesale, without regard to civilian skills. We had to, because we had prepared no other plan. The proper use of basic civilian skills had nothing to do with the plans we had made to rely on the

veterans for emergency military duty.

What did cost considerations have to do with our pre-Korea military manpower policies? We "saved money" by not training new men.

The War II veterans got older, had children. When we were finally forced to call upon them in large numbers we spent some very quiet billions more in dependency allowances and housing at U.S. military camps for their families, than a younger reserve force of the same size would have cost us.

We did no favor to our pocketbooks or to the 4½ million young men whom we didn't train, when we failed to train them in peacetime. Had they been trained as a new civilian reserve then, they might have been a force for peace—a diplomatic backbone that could have prevented the Korea war. It must be remembered that the Korea war did not commence until we had flown every pennant of weakness from our mast.

We were finally forced to train men we hadn't trained, to hurl them hurriedly into war on the heels of the double-duty veterans of War II. Not only did we eventually pay to train them, we were required to keep them on active war service.

Our pre-Korea determination not to train non-veterans could only have cost us more than it already has now cost us if we'd had a major war with Russia. Then it would have been utterly disastrous.

Thus there was no particular cost wisdom in our pre-Korea manpower policy. We gambled with the civilian skills of veterans and lost. We gambled with the cost of preparedness and lost. We gambled with the national and world security and got a new war. We spoke loudly and carried a small stick.

The only consistent thread in our pre-Korea manpower policy, as we actually practiced it, was that we were determined to depend upon the aging veterans for our national safety, and disturb no others for preparedness.

Today, millions of young men who were spared peacetime military training as non-veterans in a time of clear danger have been trained, have fought, and have become veterans.

As such, they seem earmarked for the next action, in a greatly strengthened continuation of the pre-Korea policies.

The new veteran, as he ponders his status as a civilian again, may wonder if past policies are a reliable guide. Maybe things have changed.

Perhaps a history of the present law will reveal some deeper wisdom in present policies than a mere determination to rely upon the veterans.

When it was presented to Congress, this law (Public Law 51 of the 82nd Congress) contained provisions for training a huge, non-veteran reserve through universal military training.

It was understood that hundreds of thousands more young men than were needed for current military demands would be given basic training without active duty, and then kept in the reserves.

It was understood that these UMT trainees would be subject to call to active duty in any new crisis ahead of men who had already served on active wartime service. All of this was written into the law.

And it was only with this understanding that many Congressmen went along with the provisions that put all the modern veterans in the reserves too, to be a stand-by if badly needed.

So the law went through. It still provides that all UMT trainees will have an eight-year reserve obligation, and will be subject to call, generally, ahead of men with past active duty.

But a little over a year ago, when it came time to create a non-veteran reserve by bringing universal military training into existence, a powerful bloc in Congress set up a parliamentary maneuver that neatly pigeonholed UMT.

The law was written to have two parts. The first part stated the eight-year military obligation of all servicemen from then on, and of UMT trainees. The second part was to create UMT.

Without the second part, it applied only to servicemen, because there were servicemen, and there weren't any UMT trainees.

The first part, that obligated a real and a fictional group of men to future service if needed, was passed in June, 1951. It also provided for the second part. It ordered the creation of a UMT commission to recommend how UMT should be set up. Congress required itself to act upon the UMT Commission's plan within less than one year.

The claimed intent of the law, when its first half was passed in June of 1951, was to:

1. Guarantee our trained, national, military manpower reserve;
2. Protect servicemen and veterans from an unfair share of the obligation of all citizens to defend their country;
3. Create a constant, trained reserve of young men that would continually reinforce and replace the older generation of servicemen and veterans during the dangerous era in which we live;
4. Start a cheaper system of making a large reserve by building a corps of

(Continued on page 40)

THE LEGION IN PICTURES



FROM MOBILE TO CHEJU ...

As result of a letter to Legionnaires in his home town of Mobile, Alabama, Col. J. A. Casteel, UN officer (left) sees 4½ tons of clothing unshipped at Pusan, Korea, for Korea

orphanage on Cheju Island. Clothing was collected in city-wide drive by Mobile's Lamar Y. McLeod Post 3, shipped free by Waterman Steamship Corp. on the S.S. War Hawk.



CALIFORNIA MODEL PLANE MEET

More than 100 Legionnaires officiated and 61 trophies (above) were awarded at mammoth model airplane meet held recently at Santa Ana, California, Marine Air Facility. Ten thousand spectators saw 468 youngsters from many states fly their home-made craft. Orange County Legion and Posts 765 and 350 ran the huge meet under California Legion Aeronautics Commission sponsorship.

N. Y. City classrooms were caught short of U. S. flags when Board of Ed. ordered mandatory daily flag salute. Capt. Belvidere Brooks Post 450 helped fill gap by giving flags for all schoolrooms between 72nd & 100th streets on Manhattan's west side. At right, Post Cdr. Edward C. Jackson; Benjamin Greenberg, Ass't Supt. of Schools, and 2 schoolgirls are on hand as Post gives 100 flags at Public School 75.



CAUGHT SHORT



SAFE, SANE AND BENEFICIAL FOURTH

Every lit match in the pic above stands for \$1 for the Los Angeles County Legion Council Rehabilitation & Welfare Fund. In 19 years, the L.A. Legion's huge July 4 show in the Coliseum

has netted more than ½ million rehab dollars in paid admissions. Last year's show, above, gave customers hour of super fireworks, then a battle staged by Camp Pendleton Marines.

WHERE THE LEGION LIVES — 5th & 6th in a series of pictures of Post homes.

Below are pix of 2 North Dakota Posts. Exterior shot, at left, is the \$250,000 air conditioned home of Gilbert C. Grafton Post 2, in Fargo, occupied July 1949. Post membership runs steadily over 2,000. Interior

shot, at right, is mezzanine lounge of Lloyd Spetz Post 1, in Bismarck. Spetz Post membership runs above 1300. The building cost \$181,000—and was occupied on March 22, 1951.

FARGO EXTERIOR



BISMARCK INTERIOR



(Continued from page 37)

six-month trainees to the point where we could safely cut down on the number of men whom we were maintaining for two years or more of active duty.

5. Permit more home front use of veterans in a crisis, if they have vital civilian skills.

But the maneuver that killed UMT in the House of Representatives on March 4, 1952, reversed every one of these points except the first. Without UMT the law does this:

1. Creates a trained, national military manpower reserve;

2. Builds it entirely out of veterans of active service;

3. Provides for no replacement except through the inducting of more men into active duty;

4. Obligates us to pay for two years of active service for every man trained for our reserve.

5. Continues wholesale reliance on veterans for military duty, regardless of their civilian skills.

Scientists and engineers who would be held responsible for keeping home-front production up in the event of a new military crisis consider point 5, above, to be a definite hazard to the national security. It means that industry would be stripped of its skilled veterans in a typical non-selective call-up of the older reserves.

Carey H. Brown, of the Eastman Kodak Company, is chairman of the Engineering Manpower Commission of the Joint Council of Engineers. He reported on last Sept. 7 that his civilian commission of engineers urged that universal military training be established, and that the present system (which is a sort of half-way universal military service) "... be abandoned as unsound and prejudicial to the National Security."

Under the present half-way law, the difference between the military liability of veterans and non-veterans is even wider than it appears. The liability of non-veterans to military service is actually lessened because the law provides for so many more veterans to meet future military manpower needs.

Now, the basic source of new men for our reserves is the draft, rather than a broad base of common obligation. Draft calls fluctuate according to present military needs. Whenever present needs appear to be well met, tremendous pressures operate to cut off the draft, and will again. While this is a perfectly fair system for meeting the needs of here and now, it is both unfair and unwise to tie our long range reserve needs to this sort of procurement. With the inevitable cut of the draft, those who were called up in the past for the needs of that day are isolated and frozen for future call, and replacement stops.

It was the failure of the UMT bill to pass, after the veterans had already been committed, that left our new veterans hanging in air as our legally established, semi-perpetual, involuntary warrior caste.

On what basis was the UMT half of the bill turned into a scrap of paper? Let's go back to March 4, 1952 and review briefly the rejection of UMT as it unfolded.

On that day, in keeping with the provisions of the first half of the law, the UMT bill came before the House of Representatives. The House never got to the point of debating the merits of the bill. Representative Brownson of Indiana offered an amendment that would put UMT in the public high schools.

If added to the bill, this amendment

would have completely destroyed the entire work of the commissions and committees that had labored for years over the bill. The UMT program was inapplicable in the public high schools. As if that were not enough, the new proposal was patently unacceptable to the House and the Senate, because it introduced a new issue that could take years, if ever, for the United States to accept—the introduction of federal military training into the state and city public schools.

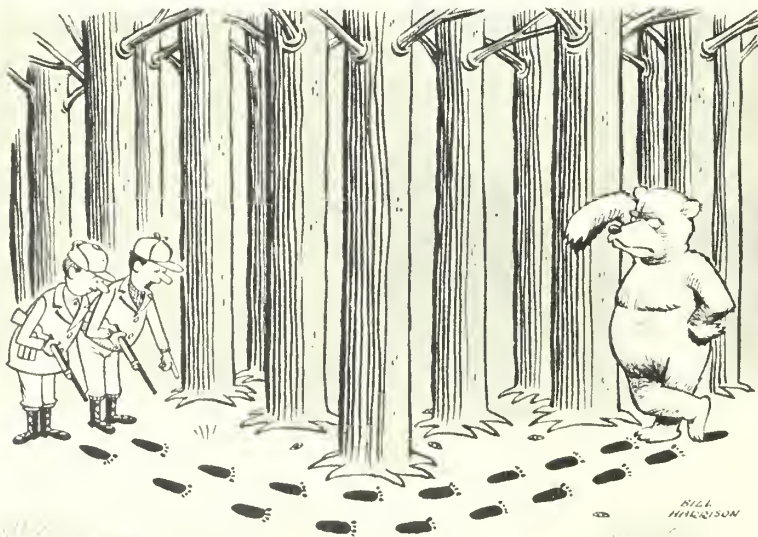
The proposal to add the high school amendment to the bill was put to a vote at a moment when many members of the House were absent. There were 133 votes cast to add the amendment to the bill, and at that moment that was enough. When the absent members got word of what had happened, they rushed in and 255 members then voted to throw the high-school amendment out. But it was too late. The high-school amendment had been added "as a substitute for all amendments," and the chair ruled that it could not be considered separately. The vote to cast it out left the UMT bill without all other amendments that had been added earlier, many of which were necessary to a sound bill.

Friends of UMT had to join its opponents in voting to send the bill back to a lingering death in committee. The carefully timed high-school amendment had emasculated the entire bill.

Said the *Washington Post*: "The opponents of UMT rigged such a parliamentary snarl that the House never had a chance to look at the ... bill on its merits ..."

On the following day, the late Rep. Eugene Cox of Georgia spoke up on the floor of the House. He said: "I still hear the roar of cannon in Korea. ... What was done yesterday is no tribute to the realism and courage of anybody." Rep. Bill Lantaff of Florida said: "Members of this body were prevented from perfecting a sound plan of universal military training. ... We owe it to our veterans, who have been called back to duty again, to bring again to the floor a sound bill. ... Bring back that bill ... to the floor ... so we can discharge our duty to the veterans of Korea."

The words of indignation and the editorials are dead now. A parliamentary maneuver during a moment of inattention in the U. S. House of Representatives has placed an inequitable mortgage on the civilian careers of millions of servicemen. A year and a quarter has passed by and the bill has not been brought back to the floor. The men who are earmarked for the next military crisis are beginning to return from Korea this month. It is not a pleasant duty to tell them what they have to know, or how it came about. THE END



"That's an old set of tracks—made at least a week ago."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Veterans Newsletter

JULY, 1953

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

BUDGET SLASHES WILL CLOSE VET HOSPITALS:

Wholesale slashes in Federal budget for Veterans Administration will, if enacted by Congress, be reflected in sharply reduced services to disabled veterans. . . . Cuts will be most keenly felt in hospital, medical and domiciliary care of disabled war veterans. . . . All in the name of economy! . . . VA medical experts estimated when the proposed budget figures were made public, that six or seven hospitals would be forced to close as a result of the cuts for 1954 fiscal year, starting July 1.

Calculations disclosed that 4,809 beds would have to be given up. . . . These are in addition to 2,288 beds already held inactive for lack of funds. . . . Budget Bureau, as part of general economy campaign, cut \$279,000,000 from VA's request before President Truman left office. . . . This slash includes \$55,900,000 decrease in medical and hospital funds. . . . Drive to cripple VA is sparked by Representative John Phillips, California, Chairman of House Appropriations Sub-Committee, who insists that the cuts will not mean closing beds or lowering of medical standards—he expects the savings to be accomplished in other ways.

Legion vigorously protests the budget cuts. . . . National Commander Gough pointed out that the slashes, if adopted, "will further intensify the need at a time when there are 25,000 sick and disabled veterans, already certified for admission, awaiting hospitalization. It is inconceivable that the cuts contemplated by the Bureau of the Budget could be effected without causing reduction in benefits and services to the service-connected veterans of America's wars.

"I can not believe," National Commander Gough continued, "that the present Administration will condone using the sick and disabled veteran as a whipping boy for unjust attacks masked as economy. If the entire VA medical and hospital program were eliminated, the savings would amount to only one cent of the total Federal tax dollar. I earnestly hope that members of the House will not vote on this appropriation measure until they have individually satisfied themselves that the apparent injustices to our sick and disabled veterans have been wiped out . . . and that representatives of the nation's 20,000,000 veterans who are vitally concerned about this matter have an opportunity to be heard."

* * * *

GI HOME LOAN DISCOUNTING RESTRICTED BY VA:

Following the increase to 4½ percent on GI loan interest rates, VA announced that it would sharply restrict "discount practices" in financing GI home loans by lenders and builders. . . . Discounting such loans was practiced under "the increasingly tight money market which prevailed under the former 4 percent maximum interest rate." . . . VA said permanent holders of mortgages were buying them from builders at less than the face value of the loan. . . . An illustration: A \$10,000 mortgage purchased at a 3 percent

discount (for \$9,700) would in effect give the permanent investor a higher interest rate than the 4 percent allowed. . . . In most instances builders were forced to absorb this discount.

VA declared that under the higher 4½ percent rate, which took effect May 5, "there should be no need for a continuation of the discount practices." . . . Elimination of discount charges would remove pressure on builders to pass on discount costs to veterans in the form of higher prices or lower quality construction. . . . Builders will now be required to certify to VA that they have not or will not pay or absorb, directly or indirectly, any charges or fees in excess of those authorized by VA.

* * * *

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY FOR GI LOANS:

Veterans who plan to seek GI loans from private lenders for homes, farms or businesses should apply to VA Regional Offices in advance for certificates of eligibility. . . . In the past, vets have been advised to submit their discharge or separation papers to the lending institution making the loan. . . . They, in turn, would submit them to VA on behalf of the veteran. . . . New requirement will reduce delays in processing loan applications later, when the vet is anxiously awaiting completion of the deal or is pressed for time to close the loan. . . . Certificates of eligibility when submitted with application for the loan are proof to the lender that VA will guarantee or insure a loan if the vet meets the other usual loan requirements.

Since passage of the Korean GI Bill which extends the loan guaranty benefits of WW2 GI Bill to vets with service since June 27, 1950, VA must have information not previously needed to establish eligibility. . . . It must know whether the vet served in WW2 or since the start of the Korean conflict, or both; what prior use of his loan guaranty benefits, if any, has been made; the status of any prior GI loans, and whether the vet still owns real estate purchased with any such loans. . . . Most WW2 vets have until July 25, 1957, in which to apply for GI loans under the original GI Bill. . . . Veterans with service since June 27, 1950—the beginning of the Korean War—have until 10 years from the declared end of the current emergency in which to apply.

* * * *

KOREAN PRISONERS HAVE RIGHT TO OLD JOB:

Department of Labor has announced that a Korean war prisoner is not barred from re-employments rights with his pre-service employer, even though his detention in an enemy prison camp caused his total service to exceed the 4-year limitation in the Universal Military Training and Service Act. . . . Secretary of Labor explained that an inductee is not subject to 4-year limitation unless he re-enlists or otherwise voluntarily extends his period of service. . . . His re-employment rights would not be affected if he was involuntarily retained for more than 4 years as a prisoner of war.

... A Reservist or member of the National Guard called for active duty and returned from an enemy prison camp after 4 years of service has re-employment rights under the law because his rights continue beyond the 4-year period if he is unable to obtain orders releasing him. ... His POW status would clearly prevent him from doing so. ... An enlistee may serve more than 4 years and retain his re-employment rights if the extension beyond 4 years is imposed pursuant to law.

* * * *

SENATE MOVES TO REGULATE UN FLAG SHOW:

Senate Judiciary Committee has approved a bill forbidding the display of the United Nations flag in a position equal or superior to the Stars and Stripes, except at United Nations meetings. ... The measure would make illegal the display of any national or international flag in a position of equal or superior prominence to the United States flag at any place within the nation or territories.

* * * *

NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE MEDAL CREATED:

By Executive Order, President Eisenhower established on April 22 a new award for general service during the Korean emergency. ... It is called the National Defense Service Medal and is to be awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the U. S. who shall have served within the continental United States during any period between June 27, 1950, and a terminal date to be fixed by the Secretary of Defense. ... The medal, with suitable appurtenances, is to be awarded under such regulations as the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, Air Force and the Secretary of the Treasury (for Coast Guard) may individually prescribe. ... The Executive Order provides that no person shall be entitled to more than one award of the National Defense Service Medal, and it may be awarded posthumously.

* * * *

POLICY FOR 1953 ROTC CALLS ANNOUNCED:

Army has announced policy on ordering to active duty Reserve officers commissioned through ROTC after May 1, 1953. ... Under program, officers commissioned after May 1 who have been deferred from induction by Selective Service under ROTC agreement will be ordered to active duty. ... Exceptions are those eligible for classification in Class IV-A by Selective Service, and those already rated Class I-C. ... If they desire, these officers may volunteer for active duty tours of two or three years. ... Officers commissioned through ROTC who have not completed sufficient academic work to qualify for a degree, will be ordered to active duty. ... Delay in reporting may be granted, if requested, pending qualification for a degree. ... Plans are to give ROTC graduates maximum advance notice so that they can plan accordingly. ... If officers indicate the month in which they desire to enter on active duty, such requests will be honored insofar as practicable, but all are required to be on active duty no later than June 30, 1954. ... Medical Corps, Dental Corps and Veterinary Corps officers will be given priority classifications, which determine the order in which such officers are required to enter the Armed Services.

* * * *

NEW YORK WW2 BONUS HITS \$338 MILLION:

New York's Veterans Bonus Bureau at Albany has issued over \$338,000,000 in WW2 bonus checks. ... In all, 1,555,265 checks totalling \$338,806,860 have gone to eligible Empire State WW2 vets. ... Payments are \$50 for less

than 60 days service; \$150 for 60 or more days stateside service, and \$250 for any foreign service. ... No deadline has been set for filing applications. ... Bureau estimates that some 45,000 eligible WW2 veterans have not filed applications for the benefit.

* * * *

KOREAN WAR LAPEL BUTTON PROPOSED:

A Korean War lapel button to be worn by actual Korean veterans is proposed in a bill introduced in the House by Representative James E. Van Zandt, Pennsylvania. ... If enacted, lapel button would be issued to all Armed Service personnel, except those dishonorably discharged, who have served actively in the Korean War since its beginning on June 27, 1950. ... Defense Department would prescribe size, design and composition of the button. ... Issue would be by the various arms of service to which the serviceman or woman belonged.

* * * *

FARM UNITS FOR VETS OPENED IN IDAHO:

War veterans are offered priority in acquiring 72 farm units being opened to homestead entry in southern Idaho. ... Applications must be filed with the Bureau of Reclamation, 11th and E Streets, Rupert, Idaho, by July 20 to qualify for the public drawing to determine the winners. ... The 72 farm units cover 7,289 irrigable acres in the Minidoka irrigation project and are located about 40 miles east of Twin Falls in Minidoka and Jerome Counties. ... The units go free to qualified successful applicants. ... Veterans must have had 90 days or more of honorable service between September 16, 1940, and July 3, 1952. ... They must have had farming experience and must own assets worth at least \$4,500 above their liabilities.

* * * *

NSLI DIVIDEND COST NOT FROM FUND:

Full amount of NSLI dividend will be paid policyholders without deduction for operating costs. ... VA has ruled that the law provides for full operating cost of the Government insurance program to be borne by the Federal Government. ... No distinction is made between dividend expenses and other costs.

* * * *

NO SPECIAL CITIZENSHIP FOR ALIEN WIVES:

"Quick" citizenship for alien wives of military personnel is no quicker than for many other segments of the U. S. population. ... Naturalization benefits are allowable under Section 319 (B) of the new immigration law. ... Its provisions apply equally to all employees of the Government including service people, and to other citizens whose work requires them to be abroad for extended periods of time. ... For such as these the alien wife can in some cases obtain U. S. citizenship in as little as 30 days. ... Exact time depends on when the State or U. S. District Court meets to handle the case. ... Requirements: Citizen husband must be regularly stationed abroad; alien wife must declare before a naturalization court that she intends to take up U. S. residence after husband's tour ends; husband must be under orders to foreign duty; immigration authorities must have copies of orders authorizing concurrent travel or proof that the wife has had a port call. ... Normally an alien wife may be naturalized if lawfully admitted to U. S. for permanent residence; if she has been living in marital union with an American citizen for three years prior to application for citizenship; and if she has resided for 6 months in the State where the application is made.

They Screamed For Justice

(Continued from page 23)

demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt to a Federal court room jury which heard the evidence in March, 1950. They heard all of the evidence, both the prosecution's and that of the defense. Unlike the snivelers who weep honestly or hypocritically over the fate of the Rosenbergs, the jurors had seen the accused themselves face-to-face during the trial. They saw those who furnished the evidence against them. These twelve average American citizens were in position to determine the credibility of all concerned. The manner of the Rosenbergs and their responses were anything but convincing. They refused to answer even some trivial questions on the grounds that to do so might incriminate them. The most that they and their astute attorney could do was to deny everything and disprove nothing.

The chief witnesses of the Rosenbergs' treasonable activities were naturally their fellow-conspirators, David Greenglass, his wife (Ruth Greenglass) and Harry Gold. The espionage of the Rosenbergs was not committed before a theatre audience. It was carried out with only the plotters present. By the time of their arrest in July 1950, Yakovlev had returned to Russia. As the vice-consul of a foreign government he could not have been required to testify, anyhow. But to the testimony of the chief witnesses there was added supplementary evidence, all of which fitted perfectly together.

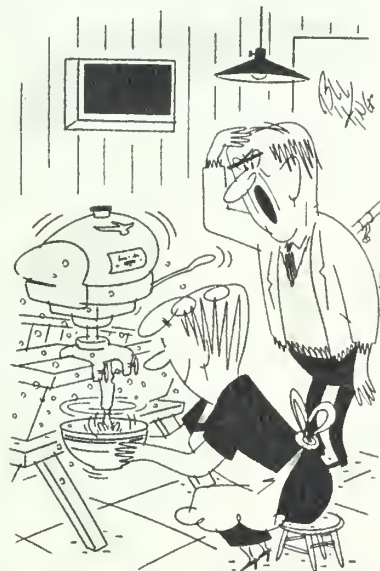
The trial revealed that the Rosenbergs, who lived on the border of poverty, somehow suddenly got hold of \$5,000, when they heard of Gold's arrest. This they offered to David Greenglass, urging him to escape with his family. They gave him detailed instructions on how to contact soviet agents from Mexico City to Prague and they began arrangements for their own speedy departure from the United States. Where they secured these funds can only be conjectured, but one does not have to think very hard to make a satisfactory guess.

The jury was not impressed by the Rosenbergs' stubborn denials in the face of a chain of evidence that held them securely bound. Two years later when the family of Julius Rosenberg tried to get members of the jury to ask for clemency, none of them did so. When they declared the Rosenbergs guilty, the jurors did not know what penalty Judge Kaufman would impose. Now they said in effect that the death sentence was fully justified.

The Rosenbergs were so obviously guilty that the entire public, which had been reading the evidence in their daily newspapers, fully agreed with the

jury's verdict. Not a single prominent person expressed any doubt at that time. A few people said the death sentence was too severe, but these objections soon died out. Appeals to higher courts were expected. But in accordance with the judicial system of a highly civilized nation, the wheels of justice were moving properly.

From the time that Julius and Ethel



"I don't care if the electric mixer is broken!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Rosenberg were arrested until their conviction, no communist organization or periodical suggested that the Rosenbergs might perhaps be innocent. Quick to yelp frantically when anything happens in the United States that can be made to appear a case of injustice, the *Daily Worker*, the chief communist mouthpiece in the United States, never even mentioned the Rosenbergs until the jury rendered its verdict. Then the Red newspaper merely reported that the Rosenbergs had been tried and found guilty. The failure of the communist press to bark when a pair of devout communists were being bitten, indicates that in this instance they probably had inside information about what the Rosenbergs had been doing for their Russian masters. As long as there was likelihood that the Rosenbergs might confess, it was best to write them off as expendable. What are two lives to a tyranny that has again and again condemned to death some of its most loyal servants?

But then it became apparent that the Rosenbergs were not going to speak up even though by doing so they could obtain clemency. They were not going to

be "informers." The leftists call anyone who divulges knowledge about communist activities an "informant." By using that odious word they cast aspersions on combatting the communist conspiracy. The word "informant" acquired its ugly meaning when good people in subjugated countries were handed over by spies to oppressive regimes with which only scoundrels could be in sympathy. In a nation deserving the respect and cooperation of its citizens, to conceal knowledge of a crime is wrongful. Because it is necessary in solving many crimes and in obtaining convictions of guilty persons, reduced punishment is granted to wrong-doers if they assist the government by furnishing helpful information. But fanatical communists, like the Rosenbergs, would regard themselves as "informants" helping an enemy government—that of the United States—if they revealed anything about their accomplices.

I have an excellent reason never to doubt the guilt of the Rosenbergs. At a meeting in a Far Rockaway, New York, hotel in May, 1952, Mrs. Morton Sobell, wife of a convicted member of the spy-ring, was the main speaker. I heard her assure that audience, most of whom were leftists, that "Julie and Ethel could save their own skins by talking, but Julie and Ethel will never betray their friends." Proud references to this kind of loyalty on the part of the Rosenbergs were well circulated among the faithful worshippers of Moscow. To say that it would be "informing" if the Rosenbergs revealed other traitors, is an insult to the United States Government, whose compassion and tender mercies are being so assiduously besought.

The Rosenbergs were to be executed in May, 1951, but the long-drawn process of appeals had begun. Four months after they were scheduled to die a new version of their case was unveiled in a pro-communist periodical published in New York, which is called the *National Guardian*. By that time the public had begun to forget the actual details of the evidence against the Rosenbergs.

A masterpiece of mendacious falsehood about the Rosenbergs by William A. Reuben began in the *National Guardian* in August, 1951. According to the series of articles that the highly imaginative Mr. Reuben produced, the Rosenbergs are models of virtue and the villains in the case are the prosecuting attorney, Irving Saypol; the judge, Irving R. Kaufman, and the FBI. Reuben disposed of all the testimony which Emanuel Bloch, the very capable attorney of the Rosenbergs, had failed to deny; he simply declared it all to be false. He rewrote the case and came up

with two magnificent figures, pathetic in their unjust suffering, but glorious in their martyrdom. He harped on the Rosenberg children, two boys, then aged eight and four, and pulled every stop on the sob-sister organ.

Reuben summarized his thesis thus:

"The facts of the arrest, trial, conviction and sentencing of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg indicate that, at the very least, there is grave doubt of their complicity in any alleged atom-spy conspiracy whatsoever; and at the very worst that they too have been convicted on trumped-up evidence—not so much to silence their own, two small voices of political protest, but rather to implant in the public mind with savage emphasis the belief that all holders of radical views are a menace to the nation, and to silence through mortal fear, all who may dare to hold views at variance with those of the administration of our country.

"It was precisely for such a purpose as this that Herman Goering caused the Reichstag to be set afire in Nazi Germany in 1933, blaming it on the communists."

Comparing the trial of the Rosenbergs with the burning of the Reichstag is in the tradition of the big lie. The possibilities of a campaign built upon deception and confusion became apparent to communist propagandists. A Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs was created in January, 1952. Its first task was to reprint the Reuben articles in a pamphlet which was sent to thousands of persons, some of whom could be expected for one reason or another to swallow some of the concoction.

The chairman of the committee is a

veteran party-liner, Joseph Brainin. The executive secretary is David Alman. The sponsors whose names appear on the committee's stationery and literature are: Nelson Algren, Emily Alman, Dr. Herbert Aptheker, Ivan Von Auw, Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Prof. E. Berry Burgum, Alice Hill Byrne, John F. Clewe, Prof. Ephraim Cross, Marjorie DiSilva, Dr. Katherine Dodd, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Gertrude Evans, Waldo Frank, Joseph Friedman, B. Z. Goldberg, Shirley Graham, Nahum Greenberg, Rabbi Louis D. Gross, Louise Harding Horr, Rev. Spencer Kennard, Hon. Robert Morss Lovett, Dr. Bernard Lubka, Dr. John Marsalka, John T. McManus, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, William A. Reuben, Dr. John L. Simon, Leon Straus, Lois Timmins, Elizabeth Todd, Dr. Leonard Tushnet, Dr. Gene Weltfish. This is a typical communist-front list, with old reliables and some newcomers.

The Rosenberg Committee was well aware that it could not succeed without the aid of non-communists and anti-communists. No one would be impressed by the fact that communists condemned the death sentence of espionage agents who stole atomic secrets for Russia. The problem was how to inveigle others into their camp. At the start they suffered two reverses. They tried to picture the case as one in which civil liberties were denied and as an instance of anti-Semitism. They were rebuffed on both scores.

On May 2, 1952, Herbert M. Levy, staff counsel of American Civil Liberties Union, issued a memorandum which, point by point, made hash out of the Rosenberg Committee's major arguments. The memorandum declared that

there had been no violation of civil liberties in the trial and the sentencing of the Rosenbergs. Also in May, all of the six national Jewish community relations agencies and all the local Jewish agencies denounced the committee for attempting "to inject the false issue of anti-Semitism into the Rosenberg case" and called it "a communist-inspired group." It happens that the Rosenbergs were born in Jewish families. They were renegades who abandoned their religion. Both the judge and the prosecuting attorney in the case are loyal, religious Jews. Nevertheless, the case was pictured as an anti-Semitic plot with persecution of other Jews sure to follow unless the Rosenbergs were saved.

The committee was energetic and persistent, despite all discouragements. It could count on communist-dominated organizations to send their members to its meetings and to lure others into those gatherings. Within a few months meetings had been held in New York, Los Angeles, Newark, Cleveland, Detroit, Washington and a dozen other cities. Local committees were set up in a score of cities and these committees carried on their own zealous campaigns of agitation and fund-raising.

Behind the scenes every communist worked arduously for the Committee to Save the Rosenbergs. They secured sufficient funds to print new pamphlets and to circulate these to many thousands of prospective sympathizers. Wherever possible the committee sought to persuade listeners and readers that the Rosenbergs were innocent. But even if guilty, the committee argued, the death sentence was too horrible, too dreadful. Other spies had received lesser penalties. To the millions of people who are opposed to capital punishment, the committee appealed to make their sentiments heard on behalf of the Rosenbergs. Gullible members of racial and religious groups might be frightened into believing that the death sentence of the Rosenbergs was a prelude to their own doom. And the misfits who like to believe that they are handicapped by our political and economic system could be aroused to work for a cause wherein it appeared that justice would be thwarted unless they carried on vigorous agitation. Then too it was claimed that the Rosenbergs were the victims of "hysteria." Anyone against hysteria should presumably be for the Rosenbergs.

With this six-pronged strategy it was inevitable that every expression that favored clemency for the Rosenbergs, on any ground whatever, could be made to appear another condemnation of their trial and sentence.

After some small try-out performances the Rosenberg Committee made



"They load them up, then stalk out chanting 'until prices fall, you can keep it all'"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

its debut on March 13, 1952, in New York's Pythian Hall. A thousand generous sympathizers applauded the rabble-rousing speeches. But for the next eight months, although the fever over the Rosenbergs had top billing in the communist press, there was hardly a mention elsewhere. The agitators' chief handicap during that time was that while they had plenty of second and third string voices in the save-the-Rosenberg chorus, no non-communist or anti-communist of prominence could be dubbed in even by transcription.

Typical songsters in the pro-Rosenberg medley were an utterly uninfluential rabbi of a small Brooklyn congregation, Meyer Shariff, who was billed as "world renowned," Jean Taylor, equally obscure, but described as "Negro Civil Rights leader," Ephraim Cross, an unknown in Jewish circles, whom the Committee glorified as a "leading opponent of anti-Semitism," Yuri Suhl, "poet and novelist," Sol Tischler, "East Side leader," Mrs. Rose Sobell, "mother," Professor Abraham Cronbach, Rev. Reginald Bass, Joseph Brainin, chairman of the Committee, David Alman, the secretary, and William Reuben.

Handbills announcing the meetings contained names of persons who urged a new trial for the Rosenbergs, such as Judge Norvall K. Harris, Charles William Campbell, Brigadier General Henry Newcomer (retired), Dorothy Day, Prof. H. G. Landau, Rev. Amos Murphy, Robert Kenny, Rev. Frank Glenn White, Rev. Mother Lena Stokes, and Mary Church Terrell. The summer and fall of 1952 brought other names of similar unimportance into the committee's news releases. The committee could have used the name of any famous Red, but they took only a few, such as Rev. Harry F. Ward and Paul Robeson. The most important single requirement for success was to make this entire explosion appear to be coming from non-communist sources.

On October 13th the U. S. Supreme Court refused to hear the Rosenberg Case. The Federal Court of Appeals had already reviewed the case without finding a flaw. On October 15th the *Daily Worker* raged: "The Supreme Court's refusal, with Justice Black dissenting, to review the death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, is a monstrous decision. It comes as a climax to a fraudulent prosecution by the Department of Justice and a trial rigged in an atmosphere of hysteria." But into the ears of non-leftists, the commies and fellow-travelers merely purred that there was some doubt in the case as to the guilt of the Rosenbergs, but even if they were guilty humane considerations would make it inadvisable to execute them.

The fact that the Rosenbergs ap-



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- Removes flaky dandruff...makes scalp feel better, more refreshed!

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See the neatest hair trick of all—as Fitch Ideal's new, secret grooming agent...*not* a grease, oil nor cream... makes thin hair look thicker—thick hair stay slicker!

Ideal *also* relieves dry, itchy scalp—*also* removes loose dandruff—*while* it works its grooming miracles!

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Start tomorrow. Just seconds—massaging hair and scalp with a dash of new Fitch Ideal—will pay off *all day*...because you can count on Fitch Ideal for that smart, *naturally*-neater look of the man who's going places! At all drug counters—also ask Barbers for professional applications.

Get new
FITCH *Ideal*
HAIR TONIC

peared to be standing very close to death's door furnished a melodramatic atmosphere of which the communist propagandists took full advantage. More rallies were held, but still with no more illustrious speakers than Rabbi Scharff, Michael Wollin, Mrs. Morton Sobell, Stephen Love, Bessie Mitchell, Octavia Hawkins, Gloria Agrin and William Patterson. Big-name non-communists still refused to shine in person for the Rosenbergs. It is notable that for this particular enterprise the entire entertainment field refused to perform. No stage or movie star shone in the Rosenberg firmament. This void created quite a problem but the communist organizers knew how to take care of that. Anyone who had stated publicly that the Rosenberg death sentence should be commuted would willy nilly furnish grist for the communist propaganda mills.

Consider the case of Mex Lerner. On April 9, 1951, he wrote in his column in the *New York Post*, "Judge Kaufman too did what he had to. The sentence is drastic, yet it is scarcely possible to challenge its justice, especially after reading the detailed testimony in the Atomic Committee document." Of the guilt of the Rosenbergs, Lerner had no doubt. On February 13th he wrote, "One can only feel a consuming anger against those who have coldly used these two who will die—used them first to steal atomic information . . . then used them again, in order to daub all over the globe the crude Red lie of an anti-Jewish frame-up."

Max Lerner slipped, however. In another mood he wrote, in the *New York Post*, June 19, 1952, "I agree that the death sentence was unprecedented and harsh." That one line has been reprinted by the Rosenberg Committee more than a million times. Utterly ignoring all else Lerner has said on the subject, they have put that one sentence on a half-dozen different hand-bills, including those distributed by the line of pickets at the White House. The same treatment was given Dorothy Thompson, who wrote on April 12, 1952, in the *Washington Star*, "The death sentence depresses me . . . in 1944, we were not at war with the Soviet Union. . . . Indeed it is unlikely that had they been tried in 1944 they would ever have received any such sentence." All else that Miss Thompson said on the subject has been omitted. Otherwise, the committee would be demolishing its own arguments. Eleanor Roosevelt became a star witness for the Rosenberg Committee when she said on January 20, 1953, "There is a great deal of hope . . . that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg will win executive clemency on humanitarian grounds alone." It is comforting to note that of the hundreds of American columnists and journalists only a few

voiced doubt about the rightness of Judge Kaufman's sentence. The *Brooklyn Jewish Examiner* on the other hand, kept up a steady campaign in favor of clemency for the Rosenbergs. Its editor, Rabbi Louis Gross, was quoted extensively by the Rosenberg Committee.

Using whatever quotes they could find and writing letters to thousands of potential sympathizers, the pro-Rosen-



"Another nice feature of this darned chair is . . ."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

berg agitators began to strike pay dirt in November (1952). Clergymen, being men of mercy, were especially susceptible and hundreds signed clemency petitions. Their support was used to give the impression which the communist propagandists wished to make, namely, that a grave miscarriage of justice was being perpetrated, and that all good men should work vigorously to prevent the outrage.

Many editors, on the other hand, recognized the fraud that was being perpetrated and served warning. A significant attempt to caution the unwary came in a statement by six religious leaders who on January 6th said, "The case of the convicted atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, is being exploited by typical communist trickery to destroy faith in our American institutions."

The signers of the statement, which pointed out that "the Rosenbergs have revealed no regret for the harm which they have done our nation," were Charles E. Wilson, industrialist and former president of the General Electric Co.; the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the *Christian Herald*; Samuel I. Rosenman, former Supreme Court Justice in New York State and former counsel to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman; Rabbi William F. Rosenblum,

of Temple Israel, New York; Clarence E. Manion, professor of law and former dean of the College of Law of Notre Dame University, and the Rev. Joseph N. Moody, of Cathedral College, New York.

In November the Rosenberg Committee began to report that some very well known persons and some organizations abroad were demanding clemency for the Rosenbergs. The communist international network had succeeded in getting their friends to step up the campaign overseas and to stir up millions of people who never heard anything about the case except what the communists told them about it. Anguished cries came from labor unions in various parts of the globe where the communist control of labor is strong. Bitter denunciations of the United States, made at meetings abroad and reported in the foreign press during December, January and February were genuinely startling. Our State Department issued a booklet giving the facts of the case, and tried with mild success to offset the Red agitation. But now the Rosenberg story was a high priority news feature. Even the name of Pope Pius XII was thrust into the headlines as one who presumably urged clemency.

Of all the tidbits on which the com-

munist propagandists fed the public, the most dazzling was a statement by Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner and nuclear scientist. Dr. Urey was not present at the trial of the Rosenbergs. He has had no legal training. His competence in reference to the case is practically nil. Nevertheless he made his own analysis of the case and wrote to Judge Kaufman on December 16, 1952 that he believed the Rosenbergs had been wrongfully condemned. The *Daily Worker* published that letter. In January, Dr. Urey wrote similarly to the *New York Times* and said, "I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses . . ." and again he defended the Rosenbergs. Dr. Albert Einstein, a naive signer of pro-communist and of anti-communist statements, wrote to the *New York Times* indorsing Dr. Urey's letter. The genius of both Einstein and Urey is limited to the physical sciences, on the study of which they have concentrated heavily. In matters of jurisprudence they are no more competent than the average person, and certainly less competent than experienced jurists. Their names are extremely impressive, however, especially in a case which involves atomic science. Dr. Urey and Dr. Einstein were featured in the Rosenberg Committee leaflet and blazoned on

the signs carried by pro-Rosenberg pickets in front of the White House and before American embassies in foreign countries.

In their propaganda efforts to exploit the Rosenberg case, communists and fellow travelers throughout the world and particularly in the United States labored long hours and with great diligence. Typical instructions to the faithful were issued on December 18 and 19, 1952: "Print two and a half million pieces of literature in the next three weeks; begin a day and night clemency vigil in Washington, D. C. December 27; bring thousands of people to Washington January 4th and 5th; place radio, TV and newspaper advertising wherever it can be purchased; gain approval and cooperation of largest and most representative bodies of persons; make every effort to secure participation of religious, labor and professional groups, whether or not they have spoken up for clemency; send letters and delegations to every Senator and Congressman on the weekends that they are home; send delegations to see Mayors, Governors and other officials; urge every clergyman to give a sermon urging his congregation to write to President Truman to grant executive clemency; visit or write to every person of some prominence whether

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Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slowdown of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

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lawyer, doctor, humane leader, or other, urging him to speak up for clemency; use door-to-door, street-by-street visits; distribute printed material and solicit letters and wires to the President; contribute immediately to the committee's urgent appeal for \$50,000 to finance last few weeks of activity."

All of this to save two lives? Well, hardly. The Reds knew well enough that they were making it appear that if the President granted clemency it would seem that American justice is subject to communist pressure. The communists were using, not helping the Rosenbergs.

What have the communists gained by their tremendous propaganda campaign about the Rosenberg Case? Some of their achievements can be readily listed:

1. They have made certain that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were pre-disposed to remain silent anyhow, will never reveal what they know about the communist spy system. The "martyrdom" of these traitors is now assured and they will be played up in future communist propaganda.

2. By focusing attention on a phony case of alleged judicial and political murder in the United States, the Reds have drawn public attention away from the barbaric injustices of the Kremlin at the very time that an open campaign of communist anti-Semitism was being launched.

3. In their speeches and pamphlets about the Rosenbergs the commies have injected a tremendous amount of anti-American propaganda, picturing the average American as the exploited victim of a ruling clique that intends to make huge profits out of war. The Rosenbergs were "peace heroes." Large sums collected from non-communists and even anti-communists were made available for communist propaganda.

4. The pro-Rosenberg agitators have instilled fear, suspicion and confusion in the hearts of many susceptible individuals here and abroad. Some of those who were drawn into the campaign for the Rosenbergs are now potential communists. Party workers will now be able to recruit them.

5. The communist schemers that man-aged the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs have built one of the largest and most successful communist front organizations ever created in the United States. Those who contributed funds, services or even signatures for the pro-Rosenberg campaign are now candidates for other jobs requiring the help of non-communists. Having established contact with these easy marks, the Reds will be able to make further use of them.

6. Persons of relative unimportance have tasted publicity and aggrandize-

ment which puffed their pride. Whatever following they have thus gained within their own circles will be exploited by front organizations which will dangle the lure of further publicity.

7. The hard-core communists now know by excellent practice how to conduct a propaganda campaign by fraudulently playing upon the compassion and kindness of the unwary. With this self-assurance the faithful followers of the Kremlin will be ready and eager to serve their masters again by staging similar hubbubs in other cases where they can pretend to be the defenders of freedom of speech, of justice for the wronged, or the like.

These gains are already assured. Nothing can undo them. There are other important goals that the communists may or may not achieve. One is to terrify American judges. During the past year and a half they have subjected Judge Kaufman to systematic mental torture. They have kept his phone ringing at all hours of the day or night, have reviled him and threatened his children. They have tried, as they tried unsuccessfully in the case of Judge Harold Medina, who heard the case of the top communist leaders, to reduce Judge Kaufman to a nervous wreck. They would like to make certain that no judge will ever dare to sentence a communist spy to death, not even if he steals secrets of the hydrogen bomb for Russia.

Because fear of death is the greatest of all deterrents, the communists would like potential traitors in the United States to believe that at most they will go to jail and that in due course the communist revolution or communist invasion will come and they will be released and well rewarded. Thus far America's judges have shown splendid mettle in doing their duty regardless of the extent of communist abuse. Let's hope that they will continue to bear without flinching the cruelties inflicted upon them by the communists and by those who imagine that communists are leading them along the path of mercy.

What can we do to keep communists from reaping new harvests of propaganda by exploiting other criminal cases? The answer is that all loyal Americans should realize that there is a psychological war being waged now and that in any war it is necessary to ask, "Am I assisting my own country or am I helping the enemy?" It is perfectly possible to raise funds for litigants, to plead a cause publicly and to help the defense of the prosecution in a case in such a way that the communists do not get into the picture. In many a civil rights and civil liberties case communists have been frozen out.

When a communist-front organiza-

tion starts another campaign to discredit American courts no loyal American should furnish moral or financial help. If no non-communist organization takes up the case, it is proof sufficient that it is a phony and does not deserve support. If responsible organizations denounce the efforts to play up the case it should serve as a warning that the intent is to bully the court and the pardoning authority.

The ultimate task of deciding who is guilty or innocent and who should receive clemency should be left to constituted authorities, to whom anyone can express his views privately by writing a letter. President Truman granted clemency in over 1800 cases of individuals and by amnesty freed thousands of others without any public clamor on their behalf. As Judge Kaufman rightly said, "When the day comes when we succumb to pressure we might as well close the doors of justice."

If the idea that justice can be secured in America by having uninformed persons foist their views on our courts, our President and the Governors of our States, then the communists will have won their greatest victory. In that event for every wrong that might

conceivably be avoided there would be innumerable instances where wrong would triumph and mob rule would prevail. The chief beneficiaries of that dreadful situation would, of course, be the conspirators who want to destroy the American way of life. As an indispensable defense against the agents of the Kremlin we must invest faith in our own institutions.

How does the American public feel about the Rosenbergs? In spite of all the confusion, distortion and deception that the communists have employed to make heroes of these criminals, the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the United States has not altered from that which was expressed by the editor of the *Constitution* of Atlanta, Georgia, who wrote two years ago (April 6, 1951): "There is hope that Federal Judge Irving Kaufman's sentencing of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to die for stealing atomic secrets for transmission to Russia marks the end of our soft treatment of those who are disloyal. We can no longer afford the foolish indulgence of being soft with traitors. Judge Kaufman is to be congratulated for making that plain. Let other traitors be warned." THE END

Al Pflueger and His Big Fish

(Continued from page 25)

overall coat of white or gray base paint and moved on to the paint room, where the large fish are restored to their original coloring with spray guns. With smaller fish, only base colors, or background hues, are spray-applied.

Once dried and checked for faithful reproduction and workmanship the life-like trophies are turned over to the shipping room. There by clever use of the inverted U-metal strapping mount, fish are boxed; thus removal of the box-top allows the trophy to be extracted intact merely by loosening screws whose heads are outside the carton.

No description of the process, however, can give an adequate picture of the highly technical skills needed to care for the 30 or 40 common varieties handled along with the more unusual types arriving almost daily.

Last year the Mexican and U. S. West Coast furnished hundreds of specimens of sails, blue marlin, swordfish, tuna, etc. Other fish come all the way from Canada on down through the Caribbean, from the Bahamas, the Virgin Islands, and the present "hot spot," Puerto Rico. Even the west coast of South America—Venezuela, Cape Blanco, Peru and other spots know about Pflueger.

It goes without saying that the bigger the fish the more you'll pay for the mounting. Prices begin with a mini-

mum of \$20 for any specimen. Sails, Pacific sails and white marlin are charged for at a rate of \$16 a foot.

Services for blue marlin, swordfish and tuna are computed at \$1 per pound. Pflueger pegged the present record for blue marlin at 742 pounds, a sizeable investment for any angler merely to prove his "big one didn't get away."

Payment for mounting, except for old and well known "credit customers," is handled on a strictly one-half down with the fish and the rest payable before shipment of the finished job.

What do you get for the money and how long will your mounted fish last? Here's what Al says: "Given decent care, you can practically write your own ticket. Tested plastic paint on all of 'em. Keep 'em dry. Don't hang 'em in too hot a place, nor in too much sun. Dust 'em off occasionally and very likely you'll have something for your grandchildren to argue over when settling up your estate.

"I look at it this way. Every fish hanging out there on someone's wall is the best advertising we can get. In fact, that and fishing boat captains who mention us to successful fishermen—knowing anglers'll get satisfaction—is about all we use in the way of advertising.

"You can't beat that word-of-mouth stuff when it's one fisherman talking to another." THE END

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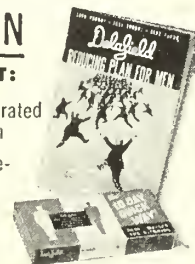
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Shooting For Pennies

(Continued from page 21)

Wesson guns. The Combat Masterpiece in the .22 caliber which is identical in every other respect to the gun in .38 caliber is being used by our department for target practice and in the training of new officers. This gun is accurate and gives us the feel of the heavier caliber guns. For our men who carry the .38 Special Combat Masterpiece on duty, the .22 caliber in this model offers the nearest equivalent to the heavier gun. In addition, the great saving in ammunition in actual practice and target use of the .22 cartridge against that of the .38 is tremendous."

When Walter W. Sanborn, service manager of Smith & Wesson, attended the meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Miami in 1951, several of the chiefs told him that "the saving to the taxpayer involved in the use of the .22 caliber Combat Masterpiece in training new officers and on the target range was enough to take a significant position on Annual Reports."

And what is the saving to the sportsman? Pick up your pencil and work it out. Do you shoot a .32 or .38? If you do, you probably like the heavy and dependable feel of that gun in your hand. But you also know that every time you press the trigger of the .32 it costs about six cents; on the .38 it's eight cents. But with the K-22 or the .22 caliber Combat Masterpiece you have the same weight gun, and it costs a little over a penny a shot. That's a real saving, isn't it? With the money saved in actual firing you can buy a .32 or a .38 and use that gun on those occasions when you feel that the heavier caliber is absolutely necessary. All this can be done without any loss of skill, for you have been using the same weight gun in the lesser caliber.

Colt's Manufacturing Company, too, have several items that were engineered with more economical shooting in mind.

Colt's manufactures the Official Police Revolver which is popular with law enforcement agencies. It is built on a heavy .41 caliber frame and chambered for either the .38 caliber special cartridge or the .22 long rifle. The latter is purchased for training rookie police and for target practice. In addition, Colt's manufactures the world famous government model .45 caliber automatic, the standard side arm of United States armed forces for years. A similar weapon is also made in super .38 automatic caliber.

One of the most ingenious money-savers in the entire arms field is a conversion unit, made by Colt's, which will convert either of these heavy calibers to .22 caliber long rifle in thirty seconds. Selling for \$40.00, it has a

floating chamber which multiplies the recoil of the .22 caliber long rifle bullet four times for perfect ejection. Here's a simpler picture of what Colt has done with this device. A box of .22 long rifles costs about 67 cents for fifty. Fifty .45 cartridges cost \$5.00. A saving of \$4.33 on a single box! A good return on a \$40.00 investment!

The automatic target pistols in .22 caliber made by Colt's are also well known. Among these is the "stripped down" Challenger at comparatively low cost for the economy-minded.

Parenthetically, the sort of thing done by Colt's in bringing out the Challenger is similar to the procedure of several other companies. Knowing that not every shooter can afford a lot of money for a good gun, these concerns are laying stress on giving customers "the mostest for the leastest." A case in point is the Harrington & Richardson Model 922, a 9-shot solid frame revolver that shoots .22 shorts, longs and long rifles. This versatility is found in a good-looking weapon that sells for only \$29.95.

In automatics, Ruger has an efficient pistol which is giving a good account of itself, at \$37.50, with a target model at \$57.50. And if you're looking for a really low-cost pistol, a new one called the S-M Sporter is available at only \$19.95. Resembling a Luger, it is a single shot .22 which does everything automatically but load a new cartridge into the chamber. Highly accurate, it makes an excellent trainer for the fellow who eventually wants to shoot with an automatic.

The High Standard Manufacturing Corporation has gone right to the core of the handgun shooting problem. Knowing that cost is so important, they have recently perfected and added to their line what they claim is the only .22 autoloading pistol made in the United States specifically designed for the .22 short cartridge. They call this model the Hi-Standard Olympic. It was originally intended for the 1948 Olympic Matches, but constant use and study of the weapon has brought out the fact that not only is the Olympic a top target pistol, it's also a versatile plinking gun; one that will pay for itself in short order. Figure it like this: A box of .22 long rifles costs 67 cents and the shorts are only 44 cents. Every time the shooter fires 50 shots with the Hi-Standard Olympic model he is saving 23 cents. So four boxes save you almost a dollar.

From a practical viewpoint, perhaps the best picture of economy to the average shooter using the .22 caliber is painted by Joseph A. Curry, Assistant Chief Inspector at the New York Po-

lice Academy in New York City. With more than 19,000 graduates of this academy serving as New York's Finest, Inspector Curry's words take on added significance.

"For the past number of years," Inspector Curry says, "the New York City Police Department has employed the .22 caliber revolver in its recruit-training program.

"In addition to the financial saving, the use of the .22 makes the teaching of good shooting fundamentals much easier, due to the lack of recoil and muzzle blast which greatly affect beginners..."

During the last war the Royal Canadian Air Force built up a solid and respectable record in the air over England, France and Germany. This reputation was constructed on a solid foundation of good marksmanship. Realizing that the more its air cadets shot, the better marksmen they would become, the R.C.A.F. decided to try something novel. Hundreds of Mo-Skeet-O sets, consisting of scaled down traps, rifles and small clay birds, were purchased and the fledging flying boys got their original aerial gunnery know-how by walking the rounds of a skeet field shooting a light smooth bore .22 caliber rifle and .22 long rifle shot cartridges. This did two things. It gave the young cadet confidence in a firearm without the weapon jolting him every time he pulled the trigger, and the inexpensive method of shooting made it possible for the R.C.A.F. boys to shoot thousands of rounds daily in practice rather than just a few hundred.

Tracking a clay target in the air with a shotgun and blasting it from the sky at the proper moment is good practice for aerial gunners. The lead, the follow-through and the actual pulling of the trigger approximate the action of

firing a machine gun at a moving target. Mo-Skeet-O uses the shotgun technique with the .22 smooth bore rifle and the versatile shot cartridge.

This lesson learned by Canada during the war is currently being put to use by thousands of Boy Scouts in America and by sportsmen in many parts of the country. More than 300 Boy Scout camps used the Mo-Skeet-O Trap, .22 smooth bore rifle, shotshell system, in their summer programs last year.

One of the finest trap shots I know does most of his practicing with the .22 smooth bore and the shot cartridge. He claims that it closely approximates the shotgun, and that if you get good at knocking down the clay birds, sold with the Mo-Skeet-O trap and gun, you'll have no trouble on the skeet or trap range or in the field after ducks and geese.

The Model 80 Mo-Skeet-O trap costs \$16.00 and the single-shot, bolt-action rifle about \$22.00. Larger trap and repeating type Mo-Skeet-O shotguns are also available. As for the economics—a box of 25 12-gauge shotgun shells retails at \$2.50, and a carton of 100 of the normal size clay targets goes for \$2.20. The Mo-Skeet-O trap uses midget clay birds which cost \$4.07 for 450; the .22 long rifle shot cartridges are 94 cents for a box of fifty. The Mo-Skeet-O trap and targets can give good practice to the average wing shot with his regular field gun. Especially for quartering shots or cross overs. The targets travel up to 75 feet. The shot pattern of the .22 shot cartridges is about 15 inches.

Among serious shooters, the big bore crack shots who know that bullseyes don't just happen but come from constant practice, the most important aid to shooting is a set of hand loading tools. In fact, without such equipment

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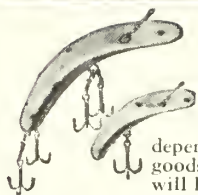
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few expert shooters could afford the hundreds of rounds they have to fire to develop the skill to win matches.

Milton E. Hicks, sales manager of Colt's Manufacturing Company, credits hand loading with even more:

"Reloading," he says, "helps to hold together almost every pistol club in the country. Most clubs have a hard core of expert shooters who want to understand just what happens when the firing pin falls, the bullet streaks out the barrel of their guns and arrives at the target. They take up hand loading and get the answer through putting together their own cartridges."

Hicks tells the story of an old friend of his named Jack Stiles who moved to Coral Gables, Florida. Stiles decided he wanted to do some shooting so he reloaded some empty pistol cases, cut a path through some underbrush on a vacant lot near his home, pasted a paper target on a palm tree and fired about a hundred handloads at it with his pistol. His neighbor, attracted by the sound of shooting, came out and watched. He told another neighbor; in a few months Jack Stiles and his early spectators became a shooting club. Now, because of the fact that one man was interested in hand loading and shooting, Coral Gables has one of the best pistol clubs in the country. Many of these men are kept on the range through the economical medium of hand loading.

Another example of what one man interested in hand loading can do was pointed out to me right in my own backyard. I live in Roxbury, Connecticut,

not far from Danbury, a city of about 30,000 people. It seems that one Burton Humphrey, who lived on the outskirts of Danbury, interested Captain J. Howard McGoldrick of the Danbury police force in hand loading several years ago. It was at a time when war restrictions were on, ammunition was difficult to get and the police departments of the country were growing stagnant so far as shooting practice was concerned. Humphrey had all the equipment necessary to hand load. He found an avid audience in the Danbury police. He taught Captain McGoldrick, the good captain passed his knowledge around, and before long eight patrolmen were gathering at Humphrey's house regularly to try their hand at loading ammunition.

A few days ago, I visited the red-bricked police department in Danbury, where I met Chief of Police Faverino Mazzia, who took me to Sergeant Willis E. Woodin, the man now in charge of hand loading in the department. There, in a neat room dominated by a long wooden table containing a set of reloading tools, I talked to Sergeant Woodin about hand loading. The necessity of operating on a slim budget and the desire of the Danbury police force to become and stay expert shots, made the hand loading endeavor a popular one.

In less than a year, he said, he and helpers had hand loaded over 25,000 rounds. The hand loading is done every Monday night from October to May 1st by patrolmen who are off duty. Chief Mazzia estimates that they are



"Large package marked 'fragile,' eh? You're sure you were expecting it today?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

able to save about five cents a round when his men hand load the .38 wadcutters they use. With a force of 39 regulars, 45 specials and 130 auxiliary police, there's a lot of hand loading around Danbury. The hand loading operation, instigated by a sportsman and brought to perfection by the police of that city, is a project of importance. In dollars and cents, Sergeant Woodin estimates that they save about \$60 every evening on an average night's production of 1,200 reloads.

The Danbury Police Department paid for their hand loading equipment in two nights (in ammunition money saved), and, according to Captain McGoldrick, the natural rotation of policemen who assist in the hand loading operation has injected a new respect for shooting into the entire department. He believes that when a man has hand loaded a cartridge he has a new respect for it. It is his own handiwork and he isn't going to do any foolish shooting.

"Hand loading," adds Captain McGoldrick, "brings the shooter right down to basics. Teaches him about powder, primers and bullets, and if the man has a real interest in shooting, hand loading is bound to make a better shot out of him."

The Lyman Gun Sight Company of Middlefield, Conn., sell a high percentage of the handloaders their equipment,

including the bible of the activity called the *Ideal Hand Book on Reloading Ammunition*, now in its 39th edition. With inexpensive items such as their Ideal Economy Set and the Quick Reloading Set, which include the Ideal Hand Book, Lyman has placed more hand loading equipment in American homes than any other manufacturer.

Lyman insists that there is little danger attendant in hand loading and offers the following suggestion to help the hand loader:

(1) Read and understand the entire hand loading procedure before starting.

(2) Contact an experienced reloader and watch him work.

(3) Buy the tools suited to your needs—according to the amount of reloading you plan to do.

(4) Line up the sources for your components in advance. (Components are empty cases, primers, powder, and bullets.) The important ammunition manufacturers offer component parts of cartridges for hand loaders. Your sporting goods dealer carries them or can get them for you.

(5) Use good judgment and ordinary care in every operation.

In addition, the Lyman experts advise shooters to use only guns that are in good condition, and not to experiment in hand loading beyond the limits of safety.

That last point is something that the enthusiast should keep in mind in case he is ever tempted to try to break through the sound barrier, ballistically speaking. He is likely to learn what happens when an irresistible force, a heavy charge of powder, meets an almost immovable body—a gun chamber.

Serious accidents can also result from careless measuring or use of the wrong kind of powder. For example, the fellow who thinks that the same kind of powder that goes into a pistol cartridge will do for a rifle cartridge stands a good chance of turning up in a surgery ward. Gun manufacturers, incidentally, report a growing number of damaged guns resulting from careless hand loading—so watch your step. Still, *your* chances of avoiding trouble are probably close to 100 percent. The fact that you are reading this article indicates that. The fellows who get themselves fouled up are invariably those who attempt to do something without learning anything about what they are trying to do. Assimilate knowledge from responsible sources first before you begin loading your own.

By the same token you ought to be able to save some money from here on out, and do more shooting than ever. Thanks to the people who turn out our guns and ammunition, shooting is one sport that everyone can afford. THE END

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technical school of their choice. It is not economical for the Army to invest large sums of money giving expensive technical training to men who are going to leave after only two years.

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- A family allotment when married
- A pay raise every two years—and increased promotion opportunities
- A 30-day paid vacation every year.
- And, eventually, retirement with steady income

Fifth Column In Russia

(Continued from page 15)

world and you can do what you please in the rest of it. You can go on torturing the one-third of mankind already in your power with our consent and even our cooperation. Our trade, our loans, our industrial genius can be yours in payment if you cease mischief-making beyond your present sphere."

Does this sound like anything but a heartless sellout to the peoples of the Soviet empire? The goal of containment, after all, is not to *contract* the boundaries of that empire but merely to keep them from *expanding*. If successful, it would simply freeze the existing division of the globe.

As far as the Soviet populations are concerned, containment is therefore another name for incarceration. Its success would seal their doom. Not only does containment offer no threat to the survival of the Soviet regime but it undertakes not to interfere with its system of power and even holds out the promise of economic help to strengthen its grip.

The first seeming repudiation of this policy at the highest level came on February 2nd, when President Eisenhower in his State of the Union address declared: "*We shall never acquiesce in the enslavement of any people in order to purchase fancied gain for ourselves.*"

It is to be hoped that his Administration grasps the far-reaching implications of this principle. If honestly adhered to, it would cancel out the shabby bargains of appeasement and the futilities of containment. If it is not rhetoric but reality, it means that we are through with seeking illusory safety for ourselves at the expense of the Russian and satellite peoples.

The Kremlin's policy, it is well to note, has never been one of containment. Its clear purpose has been "liberation"—to "liberate" us from capitalism, from religion, from democratic freedoms. Had it wished merely to contain us within present bounds, it could have had not only our enthusiastic consent but vast bribes as a bonus. The red objective has been to thrust us back, country by country, until one world with its capital in Moscow has been achieved.

While the enemy was thus dedicated to *victory*, we were dedicated to attaining a *stalemate*, a draw. As described by Mr. Acheson and other containment leaders, our extreme hope has been to attain "positions of strength"—not, God forbid, for reducing and eventually eliminating the Soviet segment but to induce the Kremlin to negotiate a permanent division of the world. A sorer prescription for political paralysis, economic self-bleeding and moral surrender has never before been evolved by a Great Power.

Most thoughtful Americans have long sensed the moral and practical weakness of the prescription. This was a factor in the outcome of the 1952 Presidential election. President Eisenhower has shown his awareness of the fact in the statement already quoted and in his further assertion that the best way to avert a shooting war is to win the cold war—to win it, mind you, not to settle for an everlasting deadlock.

If we renounce a deal with the Kremlin perpetuating serfdom for its citizenry, what is the alternative goal? Obviously it is a deal with the captive peoples looking to their liberation. In

the nature of the case we cannot guarantee that the goal will be reached, let alone *how* or *when*. But at least we will have set ourselves an objective worthy of free, self-respecting men, one that validates the risks and sacrifices we must assume under any policy short of surrender.

The great virtue of such a goal is that it enables us to begin forthwith the forging of a grand alliance with the peoples behind the iron curtains, over the heads of their tyrants. It compels us to exploit the terrific tensions inside the Soviet world.

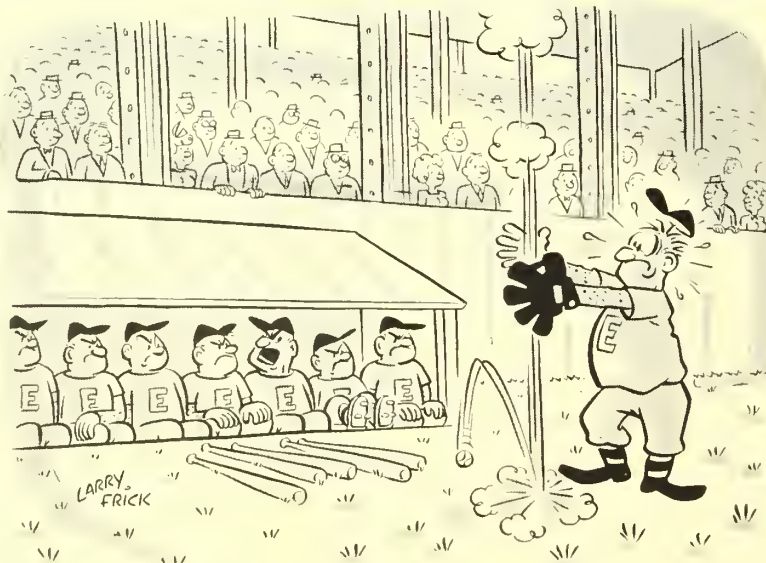
That the overwhelming mass of the humanity confined in the Red satellites, from East Germany to China, is opposed to its current regimes hardly needs "proving." The story of their forcible enslavement is recent and fresh in memory. That the same holds true for the great majority of people in the Soviet Union itself is less obvious. It has been blurred by time and thirty-five years of superb Soviet propaganda. For the most part a gullible world has swallowed the biggest of the Big Lies: the claim that the Soviet regime and its subjects are one and indivisible.

Precisely because a more resolute and dynamic American policy is in the making, that lie must be exposed. The free world must comprehend at long last that a great gulf of mutual distrust and hate separates the Kremlin hierarchy and its victims, the Russian peoples.

Soviet Russia has in effect been the arena of a continuous civil war between the rulers and the ruled. In the first years it was open and military, thereafter mostly hidden and passive, though marked by plenty of episodes of large-scale violence. Only in terms of civil war, indeed, do many otherwise strange and sinister aspects of Soviet history begin to make a pattern of sense.

The continuous purges, liquidation of entire classes of the population, use of the death penalty on an unprecedented scale, intense peasant resistance to collectivization, man-made famine that killed millions, waves of sabotage and slow-down in industry—these can be understood only as battles in the civil conflict. The hordes starved and executed have been the casualties in the war, the millions in prisons and concentration camps its prisoners of war.

Never before in history has a state been obliged to assign so large a part of its budget, brains and energies to "internal security." Never before has a nation been forced to maintain such a colossal machine of repression, terror, censorship and intimidation. Where the Tsars got by with a few thousand secret police officials and operatives, the



"I can hear him when the inning's over with his 'to err is human—'"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Kremlin needs nearly two million, including a great special army for internal use. In its darkest periods, the Romanoff dynasty rarely counted more than 50,000 political exiles and prisoners, whereas those of the Soviets are estimated between 12 and 18 millions.

There we have the best measure of the regime's obsessive fears—fears of revolt and vengeance by their victims—and of the persistent popular resistance. If there was any margin for doubt on this score it was erased when the Germans invaded the USSR on June 22, 1941.

In the first months, before they discovered the true nature of the foreign intruders, the Soviet peoples greeted them with joy. They credited the German promises that Russia would be "liberated," not conquered or dismembered. The invaders were able to collect some three million prisoners in the first four months because the Red forces were fighting half-heartedly, because Red desertions were of epidemic proportions. A sour witticism had it that a Red trooper's most important weapon was the white kerchief. The civilian population staged receptions for the Germans in a warm holiday mood and eagerly volunteered for non-combatant tasks with the occupying forces.

Dozens of Soviet nationals now in self-imposed exile abroad have spelled this out in books and articles, thousands more in verbal testimony. It has been confirmed by German officers and officials, in documents brought into the open since the war. The Germans, they all agree, had a first-rate chance to finish off the Soviet regime with the help of its first and worst victims, the Russian peoples. They needed only to mobilize the population for a common offensive against the hated Bolshevism.

There is, for example, a top-secret report from occupied Russia, as of October 24, 1942, by Dr. Otto Braeutigam, of the Reich Ministry for the East. "Were the war being conducted only for the smashing of bolshevism," it says, "then it would have been decided long ago in our favor, for, as all experiences of this war confirmed, bolshevism is hated to the utmost by the Eastern peoples, above all by the great mass of peasants. In the Soviet Union we found on our arrival a population weary of bolshevism, which waited longingly for new slogans holding out the promise of a better future for them. . . . The Russian fights today for nothing more or less than recognition of his human dignity."

A German officer engaged in recruiting Soviet volunteers for the Reichswehr, Harwith von Bittenfeld, has testified:

"With an intelligent political policy

we would have won the war in the East simply because the Russian people themselves would have overthrown the regime. Especially in the first months of the war, surrenders were on a mass scale and were political, not *military*. At that time I would go out as a cavalry officer on patrol and would come back with thousands of altogether voluntary prisoners."

Most of the German military leaders in the Russian campaigns, as well as a great many occupation officials, saw in the mood of the Soviet peoples a great opportunity. But Hitler and his intimate gang would have none of this. They did not want allies but slaves. They did not want a liberated Russia but a vast colony for planned exploitation. The very idea of accepting the "sub-human Slavs," the *Untermenschen*, as comrades-at-arms in the struggle went against their racist grain.

But as the front moved eastward, the relatively sane military men were largely displaced by true-brown civilian occupation officials. These knew only contempt for all Slavs, and knew only weapons of naked terror. They began to slaughter Jews and decimate non-Jews. Atrocities were the order of the day. They brought a *Herrenvolk* arrogance that insulted and humiliated the conquered population. Nothing resembling real self-government or dissolution of the hated collective farms was allowed.

Of the German crimes that were also fatal political mistakes, two merit mention. Their treatment of prisoners of war was brutally inhuman and made no distinctions between real prisoners and deserters. Literally hundreds of thousands perished from hunger and exposure under open skies in fierce Russian winter weather. The physical atrocities were underlined by systematic humiliations to break men's spirits. Soon enough these outrages were common knowledge throughout Soviet Russia—the Kremlin saw to that—and the flow of deserters dwindled, then dried up.

At the same time methods reminiscent of the African slave trade were used to conscript labor for German mines and factories. At first people enlisted freely, expecting decent conditions. Then the news came through that Slav workers were being treated like slaves, underfed, underpaid, forced to wear odious badges identifying them as a lesser breed. Enlistments fell off. The Germans began to seize men and women on the streets, to drag them from their beds. Churches and movie theatres were often surrounded, and all grownups packed into waiting trucks for shipment as slave laborers.

The popular mood changed almost overnight in one region after another. Hitler gave the Russian peoples only

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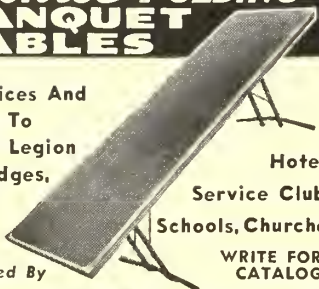
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the tragic choice between their own and foreign despots; naturally they chose their own. His policies stirred a deep love of soil and folk, a hatred for the invader, expressed in resistance to the death. The Nazis, by what James Burnham has called their "political insanity," themselves turned the scales in the Kremlin's favor.

Fairy tales about the loyalty of the masses to the Soviet regime were disseminated by all Allied morale agencies. But Stalin and his immediate entourage, it must be said to their credit, were not as raw in spreading such illusions as the crew headed by Elmer Davis, or the B.B.C. When foreigners talked to him about the spirit of the people, Stalin always commented that they were not defending communism but their country and their human self-respect. He knew what the rest of the world is only learning belatedly: that his regime, tottering under military blows, desertions, and popular collaboration with the enemy, was salvaged in the nick of time by Hitlerite stupidity and savagery.

The amazing part of it is that despite the Hitler stupidities, nearly a million Soviet citizens joined the German forces in a desperate hope of overthrowing the Soviet hierarchy. At one time it was estimated that every seventh "German" soldier was a Soviet national. A special Russian formation under General Andrei Vlassov, the Russian Army of Liberation (ROA), counted over 200,000.

The Vlassov Army, von Bittenfeld has testified, "could have been greatly expanded if Hitler had not feared that it would finally turn against him." Those fears were well founded. With few exceptions the Soviet volunteers were patriots, not pro-Hitler but passionately anti-Stalin, and determined in their hearts to deal with the Germans after the demolition of bolshevism.

When General Ernst Koestring, the top man in recruiting in the occupied areas of Russia, became an American prisoner at the war's end, he spoke bitterly in his first interrogation. "We Germans," he said, "through ignorance, greed and inefficiency, squandered our greatest capital in the struggle against bolshevism. . . . You will not understand me now when I tell you that in these weeks you have destroyed that capital for a second time."

He was referring, of course, to the nazi blunders in insulting and alienating the Soviet masses, leaving them little alternative but to rally around Stalin. He was referring no less to American blunders in turning Stalin's enemies over to his firing squads, and in forcing hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens then outside Russia to return home against their will.

Here we touch on another startling

fact of great significance in estimating the extent of the cleavage between Kremlin and people. Millions of Soviet nationals, chiefly freed prisoners of war and slave laborers, found themselves in Central Europe after the war. A large proportion of these "chose freedom," preferring the grim uncertainties of life in exile, without friends or families, without a language or legal status, to

WALLY



(From August, 1934 A.L.M.)

resuming existence under the hammer-and-sickle. But they were forced to go back, sometimes at British and American bayonet point, in line with a promise made to Stalin by Roosevelt and Churchill at Yalta.

Despite all pressures, about half a million of them managed to escape the nets of repatriation. These "non-returners," as they called themselves, included men and women from every social, intellectual, economic and ethnic group in the USSR. They came close to a true cross-section of the Soviet peoples.

Their presence in our midst—thousands have since then migrated to the United States—ends all excuse for the myth that the attitude of the Russian peoples is an impenetrable mystery. The boundless hatred of the Soviet regime by these "non-returners," their passionate desire to remove the bolshevik shackles from their homeland, are thrilling clues to the real sentiments of their countrymen back home. It constitutes conclusive proof, for those who still need it, that under the policed surface uniformity of Soviet life are immense and explosive yearnings for freedom.

One other facet of the Soviet-German war deserves emphasis. At the time the invaders came, the Kremlin had exercised absolute power for nearly 25 years. It had applied both terror and indoctrination without stint or scruple

to destroy not only enemies but doubters and possible enemies, and to shape up a new generation of faceless, godless "Soviet men."

Yet in the hour of crisis Stalin and his satraps showed a revealing fear of testing their handiwork. Instead of calling for the defense of Sovietism, as was expected, they decided to sweep communist slogans and arguments out of sight. They hastened to revive old-fashioned pre-1917 appeals to fatherland and national traditions.

The sacred names in the Red pantheon, from Marx and Engels to Lenin, were soft-pedaled. The "proletariat," world revolution and the rest of the communist claptrap were discreetly forgotten, while the memory of the country's traditional heroes, from Ivan the Terrible to Suvorov, was restored to honor. Even religion, long persecuted and ridiculed, was made respectable again; church dignitaries were received demonstratively by Politburo big-wigs and were given access to radio microphones. Everything communist, Soviet, "revolutionary," was muffled in favor of old-style patriotic incentives to sacrifice.

The dictatorship, without admitting it except in terms of acts and slogans, staged what amounted to a retreat from communist ideology. Soviet way of life obviously had not won the support of the masses, and the crucial fact was disclosed by the test of war. Not until the defeat of Germany was in the bag, and reconciliation with the citizenry no longer urgent, were the Bolshevik slogans and values put back into circulation.

If the lessons implicit in these facts are learned and pondered, the democracies will prepare to take full advantage of the permanent civil war in the Soviet Union. They will gear to exploit the fears which Malenkov and the other inheritors of Stalin's power were forced to reveal when the old dictator died. They will set out to make allies of the peoples in the Red empire, and above all those in Russia proper.

True, we have a lot to undo. Forcible repatriation of Soviet citizens and other appeasements of the Kremlin have shaken faith in our democratic professions—and our common sense. Hitler's blunders—in substituting conquest for the hoped-for liberation—have shaken Russian trust in the West as a whole.

The task of political warfare today is to overcome those handicaps. We must rebuild popular Russian faith in our good intentions and political sanity. We must convince those long-suffering peoples that we do not look upon them as enemies but as firm allies in a joint struggle for liberating their country and the world from the bolshevik nightmare.

A beginning, at least, in a new approach to the Russian people has been made in America in the last few years. There is an increasing tendency to distinguish between the Soviet government and its subjects; to refrain from attacking "Russia" and "the Russians" when we mean the Kremlin and its agents. The potential for struggle represented by the Soviet emigration is being more widely recognized.

A group of outstanding Americans, among them men who know the Soviet realities intimately, has set up an American Committee for the Liberation of

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the Peoples of Russia. Its chosen assignment is to help the teeming former Soviet citizens now self-exiled to fight effectively for the freeing of their homeland. As a first step, the American Committee has provided them with a powerful radio station in Germany, known as Radio Liberation, so they can talk directly to their captive countrymen at home.

A further token of the changing approach is the formation of a society called American Friends of Russian Freedom. Its dual purpose is to help inform public opinion along the lines of this article, and to extend a helping hand—food, a roof, where possible a job—to new fugitives from Stalinland. Its name, incidentally, has a noble lineage: In the early 1900's a number of prominent Americans, among them Mark Twain, organized under this name for the purpose of helping the struggle for freedom under the Tsar. American collaboration with Russian battlers against despotism is not new, though unhappily the custom seemed forgotten in the first three decades of the Red despotism.

Further initiative by private groups for a rapprochement with the oppressed peoples of Russia can be expected in the new political climate indicated by the President in his address to Congress. Official action aiming to seize the initiative from the Kremlin seems certain. The choice for the free world is plain. It can continue to stake its fate upon a negotiated "peace" that would perpetuate the current deadlock. Or it can strive, by all means short of war, to break the deadlock and weaken the Soviet regime. The latter is the only policy that can win support of the people on the red side of the iron curtains and fire the imagination of free men on our own side.

THE END

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(Continued from page 17)

the unit required. For instance, a six-room, one-story home of around 1,500 square feet would require a three-ton air conditioning unit and the cost for the equipment and complete installation would come to about \$2,000. For a larger, two-story home, the cost could be \$4,000, because a five-ton unit would be required, in addition to increased installation and control needs. The term three-and-five-tons is used by the industry to indicate the cooling effect in 24 hours of an equal poundage of ice. At the present time entire house cooling systems are manufactured in two, three and five ton sizes, but present manufacturing trends indicate smaller and lower cost units in the very near future.

From these cost figures, you can see that the installation of a combination heating and air conditioning unit while a house is under construction currently runs only \$700 to \$1,200 over the cost of a good heating unit alone. But an air-conditioned house plan has construction advantages that save enough to pay for better than two-thirds of this extra cost. For example, since you don't depend on open windows to keep the house comfortable, fixed-glass windows set in simple wood frames may be used instead of expensive movable window sash. That means you also save the expense of window hardware and its installation. And it eliminates the need for costly window weatherstripping and for expensive screen and storm sash. You can do away with, too, all the old-fashioned halfway measures to summer comfort; attic fans, louvers next to big windows, and porches to escape from the heat.

An air-conditioned house is simpler

to build and design. Houses formerly were designed from the outside in. You decided on what style you wanted—Cape Cod cottage, colonial or modern. Then you tried to squeeze the kitchen, bedrooms, living room and bath into that shell. But in a house planned for air conditioning, you can shape your floor plan in an economical rectangle shape and design from the inside out. You don't need wings or jogs to get better ventilation and you can locate windows for a view, for solar heating or for a feeling of space. You can place them high for better lighting and ease in furniture arrangement. You can use a solid wall where the view is poor or where you want privacy. Such a wall gives the extra advantage of more storage space and lets you place your house more freely on its site. You can arrange your floor plan for your convenience. You can put your interior doors and walls where they function best instead of placing them to encourage a draft. You can have more privacy by putting your bathroom in the interior of the house. By this you will save valuable perimeter space and a window that probably nobody would be able to look out of anyway.

Operating costs must be considered in the overall air conditioning picture, too. Like the initial cost of the equipment, they depend on a whole host of variables such as climate, how cool a temperature is maintained, the cost of power (electricity, gas or oil), how well a house is insulated and protected from the sun and how many children run in and out of the house.

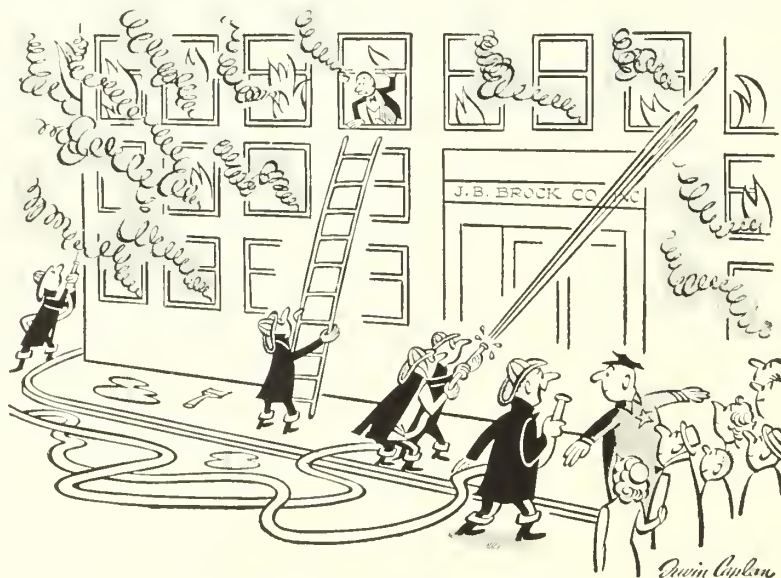
All air-conditioning systems require

some form of cooling agent to remove the heat which the refrigerant in the cooling coils has absorbed from the air. Individual room units often are air cooled, but for central air-conditioning systems water is the usual cooling agent. But water can be a major problem and the biggest operating expense of air conditioning. For example, an average air conditioning system without any water saving unit uses nearly 100 gallons per hour, per ton of refrigeration. The number of hours of operation of an air-conditioning system varies in different parts of the country. For example, in the North the air conditioning system will operate about 1,000 hours in a typical season. In the South it will operate about 2,000 hours to keep a house comfortable. In the North then, with a season of 1,000 hours of operation and a two-ton unit, you would use 200 gallons per hour or 200,000 gallons of water for the season. In the deep South let us say that a three-ton system is required for the average house. Thus you will use about 300 gallons per hour and since the season requires 2,000 hours of operation you get a consumption of 600,000 gallons of water. Assuming that the 100 gallons per hour, per ton of refrigeration is merely a round figure and a little high, you scale the 600,000 figure down to roughly half a million gallons.

Where there is ample water at low cost as from a well, a stream or even a city water supply where rates are low there is no problem. The compressor and condenser components simply are hooked up with the water system and the air-conditioning water is dumped down the sewer after it has done its job of cooling. But more and more places, because of the water shortage, are requiring the user of air conditioning to have some type of water-saving device. (The water shortage, in fact, has been gravest in some of the areas where unusually hot summers have made summer cooling the greatest need.)

The trend indicates that before long virtually all home air conditioning will be coupled with some type of water-saving device. In the first place, in most areas, water is expensive in the quantities required for air conditioning and the home owner will have to have such a device, because of what it does for his pocket-book. Moreover, if he does not have it, he is liable to find his water use stopped by local ordinance just when he needs his air conditioning the most, for few places in the United States are escaping some type of water supply problem.

The most common solution to the



"Luckily it broke out during coffee time—nobody inside but the boss."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

water problem was to recirculate it through a cooling tower. Water that circulates through the condenser is piped to the top of the tower and as it cascades down, it gives up heat to the surrounding air. The water sent back into the system is generally about 10 degrees colder than before it went through the tower.

There are two types of towers—the natural draft or atmospheric, and the forced draft. The first is big and must be located in an open area where natural drafts will not be hampered by foliage or other obstructions. There is 10 percent loss of water through evaporation and if heavy winds blow some of it out into the air, the water loss can go as high as 50 percent. The water blown by the wind in such a system can be a neighborhood nuisance too. Dirt and debris also can get in the pipes, fouling up the condenser tubes.

The forced draft tower is an enclosed unit and it incorporates a power-driven blower to pull the air through it; thus it can be located in a closed area concealed by shrubbery or placed in a basement or garage. If installed inside, duct-work must be used to provide the passage for outside air to come into the unit. An induced draft tower costs considerably more than the atmospheric type, but operates more efficiently—generally with but a 5 percent water loss.

The evaporative condenser unit, this year's new contribution to home air conditioning, is the most efficient way to save water. Within this unit, the water is literally broken into a fog and propelled by a blower against the condenser tubes, which contain the hot refrigerant coming from the compressor. Some water is lost through evaporation, but the remainder drops down to be used over and over again. Compared with the 100 gallons of water used per hour per ton of refrigeration where no water-saving device is used, the evaporative condenser unit uses less than three gallons an hour per ton. The unit can be located as far as 60 feet from the heating and cooling equipment. It costs little more than a natural draft cooling tower and offers substantial saving in electricity, and increased life for the entire equipment.

The type of air conditioning system installed can also make a difference in operating costs. As already pointed out, squeezing the water out of the air can be every bit as important as cooling the air and sometimes it can be more important. The colder the temperature at the cooling coil, the more important. The colder the temperature at the cooling coil, the more water is removed from the air. Mist systems are limited in the coldness they can maintain at the coil; they cannot send back into the home

air that is too deeply chilled and still maintain comfort. One system solves this problem by blending the chilled air automatically with room air, tempering it so that it is comfortable for the occupants of the home, yet dehumidifying it to the maximum degree. Operating costs with a system like this can be lower because comfort in the home can be maintained at a relatively higher temperature because humidity is low.

For an average figure for a year-round central system, the cost of operating a three-ton cooling unit—that is, a system adequate for a seven-room house—is approximately \$15 to \$25 a month during the summer. This assumes that some type of water-saving device will be used in the refrigerant-condensing process. The higher figure is for climates with long-lasting hot spells which cause a heavier cooling demand. For example, in the New York area, using average utility rates, the annual expense would be:—

Heating — \$220 approximately
Cooling — 40 “

Annual cost — \$260 “

In the Southern states, the same size house would have an annual operating cost as follows:—

Heating — \$ 70 approximately
Cooling — 145 “

Annual cost — \$215 “

From these figures you can see that on a year 'round basis, the operating costs are approximately 60 to 70 cents a day, only 2½ to 3 cents an hour for both heating and cooling.

If your house is already built, it is possible that you may be able to add air conditioning to your present furnace if it is the modern forced air type merely by properly adjusting its controls, or in some cases, by making minor modifications. If your home has to have a separate cooling unit it can be put near the present heater and tied into the existing duct work if there is space for the unit and if the ducts are large enough. For the latter reason, it is best to have your present forced-warm-air system analyzed to see whether it can handle cooled air satisfactorily. In general, it takes more cold air to bring a room down to a comfortable 80 degrees on a very hot day than to keep it comfortable in winter.

The cost of converting your present forced-warm-air heating system may run as high as \$100 to \$300 over the cost for a complete system in a new house. The extra cost is required for such alterations and additions in the duct work, plumbing and heavier electric lines. It is a more difficult task and more expensive too, to install an air-conditioning system in an old house without

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ducts, but it has been found that even this application is no more difficult or complicated than other remodeling work being done on old homes today.

It is generally more expensive to operate air conditioning in old houses than in a new one. This is true because most old houses are loosely constructed or poorly insulated. Roof or attic floor insulation is important in winter to save the heating dollar, but it is an absolute necessity if the house is to have summer cooling. Also, in older houses there are seldom roof overhangs to protect walls and windows from the summer's sun. Double glazed windows on the south and west side of the house will help to some degree to overcome this difficulty. Planting of shrubbery in front of large windows to cut down on the sun's rays will also help to cut operational expenses.

For those whose budgets will not allow full air conditioning or for those whose present heating system cannot be combined with it, the so-called "win-

dow" or "room conditioner" is ideal. These units are of small capacity; are made to fit into an ordinary window; can cool one or two rooms without difficulty, and require no connections other than electricity. They work on the same principle as the large units, but are self-contained, portable and inexpensive, retailing for from \$250 to \$400, depending upon size and make.

The console type cooler, larger than a window conditioner, can cool up to three rooms successfully. Air cooled consoles require a window or a wall opening, while water cooled models can be located in a closet, but must have a plumbing connection. The larger units of these types can be used with ducts to cool bedrooms at night and a living room and kitchen in the daytime. For this to work successfully, units handling two zones must be installed by experts. Consoles vary in price from \$600 to \$1000.

Residential air conditioning is not just a new "gimmick," but rather the

beginning of a tremendous new development in housing improvement. Economists of national stature point out that one major industry has come up about every 10 years to provide a new contribution to our better living—automatic refrigeration in the 1920's, radio in the 30's and television in the 40's. The future of the home-air-conditioning industry is almost unlimited and appears to be the big new industry of the 50's. In some parts of the South, air conditioning is spoken of in the same breath with garages, picture windows and refrigeration. Nor is this demand confined to the Southern states. A recent survey showed that 53.6 percent of Northern home owners questioned wanted summer cooling. It is not hard to believe that a house built in the next few years that does not have an air-conditioning system or does not provide for simple conversion to it at the convenience of the owner, will be as antiquated as a house of today without indoor plumbing. THE END

The Man With A .38

(Continued from page 13)

his doeskin coat, brushing his crisp, blond hair with vigorous strokes.

Across the tent Kranzell was putting on his bandstand uniform—a scarlet hussar jacket and a cockaded shako. In the dressing-mirror he could see Larry fiddling around aimlessly.

"If you're ready, Professor," Larry said, "don't wait for me."

"There is plenty of time," Kranzell replied. Then without turning from the mirror he added, "If you *must* have it, Larry—take it."

A slow flush colored Larry's cheeks. "Take what?"

"The bottle," Kranzell replied quietly. "The bottle you keep hidden in your trunk."

Larry sprang to his feet. "So you've been snooping?"

Kranzell shook his head. "Not snooping, Larry. It was not necessary. I have seen what you do—in my mirror."

"All right—so I came back here for a drink!" Larry snapped. "I need a bracer. My cats are restless tonight. This damn storm—"

Kranzell adjusted his shako. "Caesar makes trouble again?"

"Caesar always makes trouble!" Larry answered bitterly. "But I'm ready for him!" He slapped the leather holster. "I've got *real* bullets in here! I've been loaded with lead-nosed slugs for the last three days. I'm not taking any chances on blanks."

Kranzell shook his head. "You break the rules, Larry. If Mr. Bruno find that out, there will be trouble."

"Listen! Who has to walk in there and face those cats—Bruno, or me? Use

blanks, he says. Sure, the cats are valuable. If there's trouble, I should be a good guy and get myself chewed up, to save Bruno the price of a new cat. Not me, brother!"

Larry dipped angrily into the wardrobe trunk and brought out the hidden bottle. The cork came out with a defiant plop.

"Please, Larry!" Kranzell pleaded. "You should not drink before the show. It is not good for your work—"

"So what?" Larry snapped. "The cats smell a little liquor on my breath—they won't tell Bruno."

"They smell more than the liquor," Kranzell said quietly. "They also smell the fear that leads you to do the drinking."

Larry straightened angrily, then shrugged. "Okay, let's face it—I've lost my nerve. I need a good swig to get through a show."

"Fear is only mental, Larry," Kranzell said slowly. "It is nothing but a shadow—a shadow on the brain."

"Save the sermon, Professor!" Larry cut in. "Do you think I started hitting the bottle because I like it? I hate the stuff—it gags me—but I *need* it!"

He strode to and fro before the mirror in bitter self-mockery. "Look—the big, handsome hero, with a chestful of medals! Bought medals—pawnshop medals! Larry Merkle, Fearless Master of the Big Cats! That's what it says on all the pretty posters."

"You look the part, Larry—why don't you act it?"

Larry whirled around. "Because I'm scared—that's why! Scared! Don't ask

me *how* it started, or *why*. I don't know—I just don't know!"

Kranzell nodded. "Larry, when I first come into this rough and tumble world of the circus I have a hard time. They make jokes about me, they play tricks on me. But you make them stop that. I remember how you have a fistfight with Gus the Strong Man."

Larry shrugged. "Forget it, Professor. Gus had it coming to him."

"But you help me, Larry, you stand up for me. Now it is my turn to help you. In this mirror I have watched how this fear grows. First you take one drink before your show—then two drinks—and now real bullets for the gun. Larry, what happens when even the bullets are not enough?"

Larry drew his hand across his eyes. "I don't know." He stared off into space. "I remember what Cap Dillon told me when I was his cage-boy. 'Larry,' he said, 'no matter how many times you go into that cage, you walk in shaking and you walk out sweating. That's normal. A lion trainer's always scared—the big trick is never let your cats find it out.'"

Larry drew a ragged breath. "That's what's happened to me. Caesar's found me out. That damn cat's got my number. I'm sweating in my shoes every time I have to walk into that cage. And Caesar knows it."

"Courage is not inside a bottle, Larry—and not inside a bullet," Kranzell said. "Courage is inside a man's brain—"

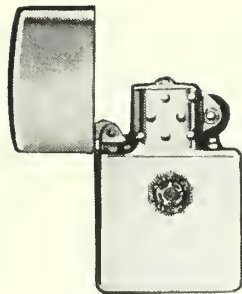
"Words, words! A dime a dozen!" Larry cut in impatiently.

(Continued on page 62)



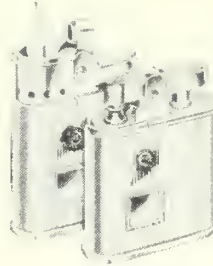
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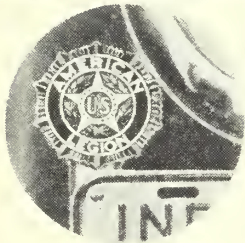
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(Continued from page 60)

"Larry, only one thing can save you from this fear. Tonight you must go into the cage and face the cats without bullets in your gun to give you false courage—"

"Are you crazy?" Larry burst out. "Damn it, just thinking about it gives me a cold sweat."

"But why is that, Larry? A thousand times you have gone into the cage. The cats cannot know if your gun has bullets, or only blanks."

"But I know!" Larry retorted grimly. He thrust his face closer, his voice angry. "Did you ever walk into a lion's cage, Professor? Did you ever try to work a lion on a bad day, with his ears flat, his tail twitching? And nothing between you and him but a poodle whip and a matchstick chair?"

The little Professor's voice was gentle. "I speak as your friend, Larry. It is better a man should turn on his fear, and look into its face. In that way he can die only once in his life-time, and not over and over again."

For a long moment they stood facing each other, the little brown tent an oasis of silence amid the welter of familiar sounds from their gaudy, makeshift world of carnival.

Larry moistened his lips. "Yes—and suppose I sell myself on this hero stuff—and suppose those damn cats make a break for me?"

"I think they will not," Kranzell said earnestly. "I think your cats can smell courage in a man—like they smell his fear."

Larry shook his head. "No dice, Professor. It's too late for that now. You don't know the big cats like I do—" He broke off abruptly at the sudden wailing of a klaxon siren.

"Emergency signal!" Larry exclaimed. "Listen . . . one—one—three! That means Big Trouble—Main Tent—All Hands! Come on, Professor, let's get going! Maybe it's a fire."

Larry turned and ran from the tent, Kranzell running after him, calling, "Wait, Larry! I come with you."

But Larry had raced on ahead, and by the time the little Professor entered the main tent, the center ring was crowded with hurrying, confused figures—performers, tent-men, rousties, barkers, guards.

Then a whistle shrilled, and the booming voice of Foghorn Wallace, the ringmaster, shouted, "Attention! Attention, everybody! There's a lion loose! Everybody keep away from the south runway!"

"Larry! Larry!" little Kranzell shouted, trying to shoulder his way into the milling crowd. But Larry had disappeared from sight, and the Professor's voice was smothered by the general hubbub.

With desperate energy Kranzell pushed and shoved, forcing his way toward the forbidden runway. Finally he reached the opening and plunged into the passage that led to the lions' cages.

"It is Caesar! I know it is Caesar!" Kranzell gulped, tugging the heavy automatic from his coat pocket.

He ran into a road-block then—a rampart of crates pushed across the passage. Goldie Stover of the shooting gallery was there, armed with a big-game rifle—and Bruno, the circus owner, mopping his pale face and bald head with a limp handkerchief.

Bruno grabbed the Professor's arm. "Where you think you're going, Kranzell? Keep back! Stay out of the way!"

"Larry!" Kranzell panted. "I must go and help Larry!" In his excitement he was waving the automatic under Bruno's nose.

Stover reached out and snatched the gun from Kranzell's hand. "Gimme that thing before you kill somebody. You gone nuts, Professor? There's a lion loose! I've seen you shoot—you can't even hit a tin duck!"

"But—but you do not understand!" Kranzell pleaded. "Larry—"

"Keep back—and keep quiet!" Stover commanded. "We got the big cat cornered. If there's any shootin' to be done around here, we got some experts to do it."

Blocked from further advance, and stripped of his gun, Kranzell managed to scramble up on a crate. From there he could see what was going on around the roaring, seething cages.

He saw Larry standing at the edge of the center space, looking up at the fugitive lion, crouched on top of a row of big crates, his tail swishing angrily. And Kranzell's premonition had been right—it was Caesar who was loose!

Jimmy Lunt the cage-boy had been greasing the sliding door of Caesar's cage when the great beast made a flying lunge at the opening, catching Jimmy unawares, sending him flying back head over heels.

Kranzell saw Jimmy, armed with a hay-fork, crouching between two of the cages. And balanced on top of other cages, to left and right of the cornered lion, two riflemen covered Caesar. One was Tex Johnson, the circus sharpshooter—the other was Jud Deevers, head of the circus guards.

"How about it, Bruno?" the sharpshooter called. "Me and Jud got him lined up for cross-fire. Want us to drop him?"

"Wait, Tex—hold it a minute!" Bruno shouted back. "Hey, Larry! Listen! We got everything blocked off! Any chance you can work him back into the cage?"

"I don't know!" Larry called. "I don't know how he'll handle."

"Try it, Larry—try it!" Bruno pleaded. "If there is any chance, get him back alive!"

Kranzell saw Larry drawing the pistol from the black holster, balancing it in his hand. Larry's face looked chalk-white in the blazing glare of the dolly lights that had been wheeled into place.

"Okay, Bruno—I'll give it a try!" Larry called, moving out into the open. His head swung briefly, surveying the set-up behind him. "Tex! Jud! Ready up there? I'm going in close now. Keep him covered! If you have to start shooting, throw 'em in fast, and keep pumping!"

Larry picked up an old broom as the only available working tool and moved



"Keep it open . . . I dropped my little mirror."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

forward. Kicking a small wooden box into place, he used it to climb up onto the plateau of crates where Caesar waited, crouching, roaring defiance.

Once on top, Larry paused warily, testing out the beast's temper, alert for a furious charge. Then slowly, carefully, Larry edged on toward the great cat, feinting with the broom, pistol ready in the other hand.

Caesar snarled—roared—snarled again, the crates rattling under his shifting weight.

"Jimmy!" Larry called to the cage-boy, without taking his eyes from the nervous beast. "Open the door of Caesar's cage—wide! As soon as I start working him—pound on the bars with your fork, try to draw his attention to the cage!"

"Okay!" Jimmy called.

Little Kranzell held his breath as Larry moved in closer to the big cat, moving with an intensity of concentration that blotted out everything but the narrowing space that stood between man and animal in their duel of wills. The broom thrust and darted, dividing and distracting the cat's attention.

Then Jimmy began his pounding rattoo on the steel bars of the cage. Caesar's flaming yellow eyes flickered toward the source of the sudden clatter, then flicked back to Larry advancing inch by inch, thrusting with the broom.

With a sudden roar Caesar's anger exploded. Tired of the baiting, he pounced at the waving broom. There was a brittle snapping of wood, and the whole head of the broom went flying through the air.

For an instant Larry stood looking helplessly at the broken shaft in his hand. Then he sprang back, ready to side-step, the muzzle of his gun swinging to the pointblank target. The great cat was crouching, snarling, ears flattened, tail flicking, lashing himself for the coming charge.

But Larry beat Caesar to the punch. His own anger flaring, and ignoring the gun, he darted at the beast in sudden reckless fury, swinging the broom handle, bringing it crashing down squarely on Caesar's nose.

Bewildered and outraged by this sudden attack, Caesar backed away with an uncertain roar, confused and upset by the unforeseen perils of liberty. And Jimmy's pounding clatter came to remind him that his familiar cage was waiting.

With a sudden sinuous leap Caesar plunged from the crates, bounded across the floor and sprang lithely back into the safe routine of captivity. Larry came leaping down after him, slamming the steel door shut, snapping the lock.

They all came crowding down to the cages then, clustering around Larry, everybody talking at once, laughing,

shouting with relief over the vanished danger. Unnoticed in the excitement, little Kranzell circulated on the outer rim, shouldered aside, moving like a man in a daze.

Larry finally came pushing through the crowd, the broken broomstick still in his hand. He spotted Kranzell and went to him, grinning, flushed with his victory, but breathing heavily.

"Hi, Professor! Like the show? Turned out better than my regular act, didn't it?" Larry said, then broke off, staring. "Hey, snap out of it, Professor! You look as white as a sheet!"

Little Kranzell wiped his forehead. "Thank God you are safe, Larry!" he quavered. "Now that it is all over, there is something I must tell you."

"Save it, Professor," Larry said. "This wasn't any hero stuff—I was shaking plenty when I climbed up on those crates. I couldn't have pulled it off except for one thing—knowing I had a set of solid slugs in my gun."

"But—but Larry," Kranzell stammered, "that is what I have to tell you. About your gun. Take it out again—look into it—see how it is loaded!"

Larry snatched out the revolver—breaking open the cylinder, staring at the six loaded chambers.

"Blanks!" he blurted. "But—but I had bullets in here—real bullets! I put 'em in myself—three days ago!"

"I know!" little Kranzell nodded. "I see you change them, I watch in my dressing-mirror. I am afraid for you then, Larry—I see that you are trapped by your fear. Soon as you turn your back I take out the bullets and put in blanks again."

"You tampered with my gun!" Larry's voice was harsh with anger. "You had a hell of a nerve." He stood silenced then, staring down at the open gun, moistening his lips, swallowing.

"Hey! Wait a minute! You mean—you mean that for the last two days I've been walking into that cage with nothing but blanks?"

"No, Larry," Kranzell amended. "With nothing but your courage!"

"And Caesar!" Larry breathed. "I climbed up there after Caesar with this—this toy gun! I cuffed him around—and no bullets to back me up! Just a set of blanks!"

"I did not know Caesar would escape!" Kranzell pleaded. "I did it only to help you, to set you free from your fear."

With an abrupt gesture Larry snapped shut the cylinder of blanks. "Damn you!" Larry said fervently. "You could have got me killed, you meddling old fool!"

Then he smiled, his hand reaching out to touch little Kranzell on the shoulder. "And—thanks, Professor! Thanks a million!"

THE END

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Parting Shots

AYE, THERE'S THE RUB!

*I swear it each Saturday—
This time I'll seek
To have some pay left
At the end of the week.*

*But always my figures
Come out the wrong way—
I have some week left
At the end of the pay.*

— B. BAHM

RELATIVITY

*An optimist is one whose glass is half full;
a pessimist is one whose glass is half empty.*

— F. G. KERNAN

GENUINE LEATHER

The customer in the luggage shop was proving to be most exacting and the clerk was fast losing his patience.

"Now, you are sure that this is genuine crocodile skin?" said the customer, critically examining a handbag.

"Quite sure, madam," replied the clerk. "You see, I know the man who shot the crocodile."

"Well, it looks kind of dirty," said the woman.

"Well, yes," said the clerk. "That's where the animal struck the ground when it fell out of the tree."

— DAN BENNETT

THAT WAS CLOSE!

*I dreamt about your lips, so pale
Yet softly sentimental.*



*"I know the light bothers you—but I can't sleep . . . I've tried everything,
warm milk, reading, counting sheep . . ."*

*I dreamt about your wedding veil;
Your voice so sweet and gentle.
I dreamt about the spotless bow
That formed my wedding tie,
I even dreamt I saw a row
Of bridesmaids standing by.
I saw the frosted wedding cake
And groups of cameramen,
Then I awoke and stayed awake,
Afraid to dream again.*

— WILLIAM W. PRATT

BIBLE STORY

From Italy comes the story of the village priest who told his congregation one day: "Tomorrow I will give a sermon about liars. I want you all to read chapter 17 of St. Mark's." Grumbling all around. Next day the priest asked the devout: "Those who read chapter 17 of St. Mark's raise their hands." Almost all hands went up.

Said the priest: "St. Mark's has only 16 chapters. I will now give a sermon about liars."

— HARRY SPERBER

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

*Lady Luck seldom waves any wand,
And you'll find, when the facts are all
combed,
That Hard Work brings success;
(Though it helps, more or less,
If you've seen the Boss out with a blonde!)*

— BERTON BRALEY

FROZEN ASSET

He doubted the truth of the new hand's story of a rural background when a city employment agency sent him out, but gave him a chance. Next morning, before day-

light, they crunched through the snow to the barn, and Hiram was told to harness the mule. Very little light from the lantern reached into the stalls and the hand approached a cow. Soon he called out, "Hey! Mr. Brown! I can't get the collar on this critter—his ears is froze!"

— MARY ALKUS



"Must we lean on the button, Fedgill?"

JONES, THE GREAT

No doubt the greatest man that ever lived was Marvin Jones. Generous, brave, handsome. He was always cheerful, sympathetic and tender. Didn't take a drink, loved his wife dearly and never opposed her. Praised her cooking. Remembered birthdays and anniversaries. He never looked at another woman except with orthodox eyes.

Jones was meticulous in small matters; emptied his own ash trays, never monopolized a bathroom or read his newspaper at the breakfast table.

His brain was colossal—he knew everything. And the sheer courage of the man! He faced things. It never fazed him to ask the boss for a raise.

He was knight-errant, a Galahad. Yet I alone knew him to be that greatest of supermen.

For I married his widow.

— A. W. RUBLE

DEFENDER

*When Dad comes home all tickered out
By bumps in business' daily bout
And Bud and Sis, the twin white hopes,
Seem hanging blindly on the ropes,
Bewildered (as the best might be)
By love affairs or chemistry,
Who, smiling, dons the gloves? None other:
The winnah—and still champion—Mother!*

— HAROLD WILLARD GLEASON

LOGICAL

*Some couples wouldn't get divorced for
such trivial reasons if they didn't get mar-
ried for such trivial reasons.*

— FRANCIS GERARD

DECOMPOSERS

*Song writers seldom vary,
They're most of them quite gifted;
The tunes that others carry
Are often those they've lifted.*

— RICHARD ARMOUR

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